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VOL. 36. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901. NO. 42.

Christmas Turkeys For Widows.

The PRESS is pleased to inform the widowed ladies of Emporium Borough that the same courtesy will be extended to them this year, as has been the custom the past two years. We desire the name of every widow residing in Emporium, giving name and street, at once, so that all may be served alike, rich or poor, with a good turkey in ample time for Christmas.

Leave your names at the PRESS office or mail same to

H. H. MULLIN,
Editor Press.

Rural Free Delivery.

The report of Postmaster General Smith records the rapid growth of the rural free delivery service. The number of routes in operation at the beginning of the last fiscal year was 1,276, while at its close it had increased to 4,301. By the beginning of next month it is expected that the number will reach 6,000, and that on July 1, 1902, there will be no less than 8,600 such routes in operation. The rural population now receiving daily service of the mail is about 4,000,000, and by the first of next July will reach 5,700,000. This will mean that the delivery system will then cover more than one-fourth of the portion of the country eligible for such service, and that the whole of the eligible territory, with a population of about 21,000,000 will be reached by it within four years.

That the extension of the service will be continued rapidly is assured by the results thus far. The establishment of rural delivery has been invariably followed by greatly increased postal receipts, and the National Treasury will be benefited by its extension. Outside of the saving to the government by such establishment the advantage accruing to the people served is material. One of the greatest drawbacks of country life is the lack of speedy communication with the centers of population. The establishment of trolley lines is largely doing away with the difficulty of transportation and the construction of rural telephone lines is helping the rapid communication of intelligence, but neither of these agencies can supply the functions performed by the rural delivery mail service. The latter enables a cheap and rapid transmission of ideas between the residents of the country and their friends and business correspondents in all parts of the Nation. It also brings to the rural dweller the daily papers and the latest literature without unnecessary delay, and its general establishment must have a great effect in improving the rural population in many ways.—Pittsburg Times.

Banjo Recital.

On Saturday evening next Dec. 14th, the citizens of Emporium and vicinity, are to be given an opportunity of hearing the world's greatest Banjo Virtuose, Mr. Alfred A. Farland, who will appear at the opera house under the direction of Mr. Frank M. Ewing. The theatre should not contain an empty seat for this recital will certainly be the musical event of the season. Mr. Farland has the happy faculty of arranging his programs with a view to pleasing all classes of music lovers. Mr. James D. Hawley of Williamsport, Pa., will also give his impersonations. Mr. Farland goes from Emporium to Boston, Mass., where he plays December 16th.

Rummage Sale.

Plans for the Rummage Sale and Bazaar are maturing nicely and some pleasant surprises await those who visit the opera house Dec. 19th and 20th.

The ladies are bringing together a collection of articles that will appeal to the tastes of all and whether you purchase or not you will want to see the beautiful array. Aprons, handkerchiefs, dolls in great variety and wonderous profusion.

Oysters, cakes, ice cream, coffee, etc.

Baptist Church Notes.

Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Pugsley, morning: "Has the Devil a Mortgage on Us?" Evening Topic: "Short Bed and Narrow Bed-Clothes." Bible school at close of morning worship. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening 7:30. All welcome.

Twice as Long.

The paint that wears twice as long as lead and oil is Devoe lead and zinc.

Remarkable.

Despite the fact that the mercury registered 2° below zero last Friday at five a. m., at midday a lady counted fifteen dandelions in bloom on the terrace above Sixth street.

Religious.

A glorious revival is in progress at Keating Summit under the supervision of the pastor, R. S. Oyler. The meeting has been in progress only two weeks and there have been thirty-four seekers and conversions. A deep religious feeling is pervading the community. Regular preaching services in the M.E. church, Sizerville next Sunday a. m. at 10 o'clock; Sunday school at 11 o'clock; Epworth League at 7 p. m. Everybody invited.

R. S. OYLER, Pastor.

Rogers-Grilley Entertainment Postponed.

The management of the People's Star Course regrets very much the postponement of the Rogers-Grilley Entertainment from last Tuesday evening, 10th, to Saturday evening, Dec. 21st. A freight wreck delayed travel for several hours and compelled them to miss an important train connection, hence their non arrival. They will positively appear Saturday evening, Dec. 21st, and the usual large audience will greet these distinguished artists.

Advice to Huntsmen.

If you are desirous of shooting a fellow huntsman the following recipe will be found effective: Go forth in the crisp November morning determined to let drive at anything that looks as if it might be game. Don't stop to reflect that the patch of moving brown that gleams through the bushes may be a man, and not a deer. Blaze away. If it happens to be a man, you can apologize to his widow.

For the man who wishes to shoot himself accidentally a different course of procedure may be confidently recommended: Lay your gun down in the bottom of a boat, and, reaching over, seize the gun by the end of the barrel and drag it toward you. Ten chances to one the hammer will be caught on one of the seats, will be cocked, and then, when released, will fall upon the plunger, sending the entire charge where it will do the most good. If this does not work successfully after repeated trial, try getting over a loosely made stone wall, always carrying the gun cocked. With ordidary luck you ought to be able to shoot yourself by this means once out of three trials.—New York Tribune.

To Corner the Lumber Market.

Altoona, Dec. 9.—The conering of the hemlock lumber market of Pennsylvania, is said to be the purpose of a combination, at the head of which is John DuBois, the lumber king of this state. Back of him are the proprietors of the largest tanneries of the state, who are also owners of much of the hemlock. It is said that the object is to force the price of hemlock from $15 per 1,000 feet to $20 or higher.

It is claimed that allied with DuBois are F. H. Goodyear & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., who counted the hemlock in Potter, Lycoming and other northern counties of the state. The deal will cost over $20,000,000 to consummate.

Representatives of several large firms have been in secret conference here for several days. To successfully accomplish the corner the product of the Pittsburg, Williamsport, South Fork and Northern districts will have to be secured. In Pittsburg are centured 1,200 000,000 feet; in Williamsport, 160,000,000; in South Fork, 65,000,000, and in Vintondale, which is a part of the South Ford field, 20,000,000 feet. This represents a year's output of the districts tributary to these centres. DuBois controls the South Fork, Vintondale and part of the Pittsburg districts. The smaller lumbermen declare the corner will strike a snag in the Wisconsin and Michigan competition if prices are forced to a squeeze height, and that another competitor is North Carolina pine, which could be shipped into Philadelphia in quantities and be sold at figures below hemlock if the latter is put up to the fancy prices proposed for it.

Fracas at Sizerville.

A dispute over a horse trade occured at Sizerville on Tuesday between Frank Culver and Dr. Melvin Hamilton. It is reported Hamilton struck his antagonist with a shovel and left him unconscious. Dr. Smith reports the injured man "all right." Hamilton got his horse back home and now comes a law suit.

Emmanuel Church.

Celebrations of the Holy Communion next Sunday, December 15th, at 7:30 a. m.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

HUNT.

MRS. HUNT, mother of Mrs. V. S. Burnell, died last Friday evening at the residence of the latter at this place, in her 67th year. Her remains were taken to N. Y., State for burial on Sunday.

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OSBORN.

MELVIN A. OSBORN, infant son o Byron Osborn, telegraph operator at Cameron, died on Sunday from drinking Oil of Wintergreen. The child, aged two years and three months, got hold of a bottle of wintergreen and drank a quantity before its mother could get to the child. Dr. Smith was called at once and endeavored to save the child's life, but without avail. The little one died on Sunday.

Geo. J. LaBar was summoned and prepared the remains for shipment to Mr. Osborn's old home at Churchville, N. Y.

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HAYNES.

Last Monday the friends of CALEB N. HAYNES were pained to receive the sad intelligence of his death. He died at the Warren Hospital, Sunday p. m., aged 71 years, ten months and ten days. His family did not know his physical health was more impaired than usual, so were wholly unprepared to receive the telegram announcing his death.

He was one of the pioneer settlers, having come here from Wyoming county about 48 years ago; he settled on the First Fork and soon had built up a fine farm, which is now in the possession of his sons.

The affliction under which he has suffered for years has been a sore trial to his friends and family, who can always remember him for his many deeds of kindness and fidelity while he was clothed in his right mind.

The remains were brought home Tuesday evening, and the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Faus, from the family residence Wednesday p. m. Interment was made in Smith cemetery.

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BELDIN.

The PRESS, as well as our citizens generally were shocked on Tuesday upon receipt of the sad intelligence that CHARLES W. BELDIN had died that day in Williamsport Hospital, where he had been receiving treatment for several weeks. Although it was known that he was in a precarious condition late reports were hopeful that he might recover from a serious disease of the stomach. He suddenly grew worse on Monday. His malady proved to be cancer of the stomach. The funeral will be held from M. E. church at Sinnamahoning this (Thursday) afternoon at two o'clock, and will be attended very largely by the many admiring friends of the deceased, from all sections of the county.

The deceased moved to this county shortly after his return from the army and has resided continuously at Sinnamahoning, where he was popular and greatly respected by all. He was about 65 years of age.

Mr. Beldin, in addition to being postmaster at the time of his death filled with great credit and honor many responsible positions in Grove township. He also served one term, 1888-'89 and '90, as County Commissioner with fidelity. He was conscientious in the discharge of every duty. The sad news of Mr. Beldin's death was especially painful to the writer hereof. For many years we have been warm loyal friends and the severance of this tie causes us to feel sad as we pen these few lines.

Mr. Beldin leaves a wife and two grown up sons, to whom the PRESS and hundreds of friends extend their heartfelt sympathy.

The funeral this afternoon will be held under the auspices of Driftwood Masonic Lodge, of which the deceased was Past Master; also by Lieut. D. W. Taggart Post, G. A. R.

Farewell, dear friend.

Death of Dr. J. T. Laning.

Word was received here on Monday that Dr. J. T. Laning, formerly a practicing physician in this county died suddenly in New Jersey. For several years after leaving Cameron county he was medical examiner in Pension Department at Washington. Old age, 71, and poor health caused him to resign his position and moved to Hopewell, N. J., where he leaves a wife and several children. Dr. Laning was a gentleman of exceptionally bright intellect, a good speaker and forcible writer. He has many friends in this county, who will be sorry to hear of his death.

Paint Economy.

Putting it on costs twice as much as the paint itself; and Devoe lead and zinc lasts twice as long as lead and oil.

BRIEF MENTION.

The great development in newspaper advertising has hot been due to the efforts of publishers, but to the competition in business. As the cities have grown the business has multiplied, and the most enterprising merchants have enlarged their share of trade by calling the peoples' attention to their wares. This has forced all merchants who want more than a neighborhood business to advertise. Now the people have the habit of looking to the newspapers for shopping information, and the establishment which is not advertising is not in the race.—Philadelphia Record.

People who are inclined to listen to the voice of the pessimists who indulge in lamentations over "the waning power of Christian," says The Chicago Record-Herald, will do well to look at the figures which measure the marvelous growth of the religious organizations during the past 100 years. It is found that the church membership has grown in this country four times as fast as the population. As our growth in population has no parallel in human history, it will be seen that the advance in organized or institutional Christianity is something amazing. "Over a billion dollars a year for Christianity," is the answer of the church to the skeptic and the pessimist.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission will hold examinations at several places in each state during March and April, to secure young men and women for the government service. 9,889 persons secured positions last year through these examinations. Probably 10,000 appointments will be made this year. All appointments are for life and for most positions only a common education is required. Salaries at appointment vary from $660 to $1200 a year with liberal promotions afterward. Politics is not considered. This affords a good opportunity for people between 16 and 45 years of age. Those desiring places of this kind can get full information about them, free, by writing to the Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. and asking for its Civil Service catalogue, number three.

Bear Frightens Young Ladies.

A few days ago several young ladies employed at the shell factory of the Keystone Powder Company experienced a fright while going to their work, early in the morning. When near Shives' farm they discovered a bear near the railroad track, standing upon its hind legs eager for the accustomed embrace. It is not necessary to say the girls hastily retreated—they flew—down the track for town, when they met one of the men, who persuaded them to return with him and point out Mr. Bruin, which they timidly proceeded to do. The bear proved to be a bush, but right here we advise our friends not to mention anything about that bear to the young ladies.

Serious Break-Down at the Furnace.

Last Friday a serious accident occured to the Furnace machinery. One of the large blowing engine's cross heads broke, bending the connecting rods. It caused great commotion for a time and there was a hasty scattering from the engine room. The damage is quite serious and will require ten days to repair the break. New cross-heads are now being forged at Reading. The Furnace continues in operation, with one large engine, but of course, not to its full capacity.

Opening New Coal Fields.

A firm of Philadelaphia coal operators has closed a deal for the purchase of 8,000 acres of coal lands in the Karthaus district. A portion of the land is in Keating township, this county, and the balance of the track in Karthaus township, Clearfield county. The land included in the deal extends from the Sinnamahoning road, leading to Driftwood, to West Keating, and the whole is underlaid with a four foot vein of the finest coal in the country.

Cochran-Overton.

Invitations have been received by many Emporium friends announcing the marriage of Miss Mary Cochran to Dr. James B. Overton at the residence of Hon. J. W. Cochran, West Ashland, Wis., Thursday, Dec. 26th. Mr. and Mrs. Overton will be at home after Feb. 1st, 1902, at 222 Park street, Jacksonville, Ill.

The great popularity of Miss Cochran in this county, where she resided formerly, assures the contracting parties of the best wishes of our citizens.

The PRESS especially extends congratulations in advance.

Decorate your house with two or three of those beautiful palms, at Taggart's.

Miss May Gould's Class Recital.

Miss May Gould's Class gave their seventh recital last Monday evening at her parlors. The following program was rendered:

PROGRAMME.

Grand March Triomphale, (two pianos)....Kuhe
Belle Husted, Edna Auchu.
Con Amore, (Melodie).....Beaumont.
Helen Blumle.
Waltz.....Donald Grey.
Myrtle Gregory.
Tarantella.....Louis Brandt.
Harold Seger.
Birthday March.....Kohler.
Mildred Green.
Joyous Farmer.....Schuman.
Stasia Lawler.
Galop Militaire, (Duet).....Bohm.
The Misses Boutain.
Menuetto.....Waddington.
Agnes Blumle.
Piano Solo.....Selected.
Alice Burnell.
(a) Swing Song.....Loesohhorn.
(b) March.....Enckhausen.
Kate Metzger.
Coming from School, (March).....Prose.
Helen Auchu.
Evening Star, (Reverie).....Holst.
Della Bingeman.
Home of My Heart.....Spindler.
Edna Cruise.
Dorothy.....Seymour Smith.
Ethel Day.
(a) Message of the Flower.....Hackh.
(b) The Skylark.....Schmoll.
Nadine Morgan.
Reverie.....Kennedy.
Nellie Thomas.
Old Folks at Home.....Holst.
Christie McDonald.
Duet, (From Merry Wives of Winsor)...Nicolai.
Kate Metzger, Nadine Morgan.
The Butterfly.....Merkel.
Alice Montgomery.
Mazurka.....Wenzel.
Francis Quinn.
Bonnie Sweet Bessie.....Ryder
Annie Welsh.
Fleecy Cloud.....Mendelssohn.
Iva Leet.
The Streamlet.....Pacher
Nellie Lingle.
Piano Solo.....Selected.
Eva Leet.
Mid-Summer Night's Dream.....Sydney Smith.
Edna Auchu.
Menuet.....Paderewski.
Belle Husted.

Practical Upholsterer.

George J. LaBar desires to inform the general public that he has in his employ, for a limited time a practical upholsterer and all customers, or others, who may desire work in that line should be prompt with their orders. We are always supplied with choice material for coverings.

GEO. J. LABAR.

Arrested for Arson.

Jane Smith, *alias* Ella Spencer, of North Creek, was arrested last Saturday by Deputy Sheriff Hemphill, upon warrant sworn out by Judge Warner, for the burning of his barn and contents, several weeks ago. The prisoner was giving a hearing before Esquire Larrabee and committed to jail. From what we can learn the woman repeatedly threatened to burn Mr. Warner's property, having had some trouble.

We Have the Key to Your Safe.

The First National Bank have just received the fourth consignment of these little Home Savings Banks. They carry the key, you have the bank, which is opened twenty-four hours in the day for your savings. Anyone can save in small amounts, while few can save in large sums. You can get the large sums by putting your small savings in these banks.

Only the man who trys new things, adds to the world's wealth and knowledge. Be one among those who *try*; get a Home Savings Bank.

Found Their Father.

Mrs. H. H. Patterson of Benezette and Mrs. Bert Smith of Driftwood were in town last week in quest of their father, Harry English, whom they had mourned as dead for several years. A few days before their arrival they had received a letter from him stating that he was in Smethport and expressing a great desire to see them. Mr. English, who in his early days was the talk of Warren and McKean counties because of his deeds, both good and bad, has been an inmate of the poor house for several years and there his daughter found him. The meeting with a parent whom they had mourned as dead was affecting in the extreme. Harry English, at one time a man of magnificent physique, is now a bed-ridden invalid and requirerd considerable care and attention, so it is quite probable he will remain in the institution where these attentions are assured him, although it is said that his daughters greatly desired to take him away, but were convinced that his present abode was best during the short period of life that remains to him.—Smethport Miner.

Card of Thanks.

EDITOR PRESS:—Please convey our thanks to those kind neighbors and friends who aided us during our deep affliction. Especially do we desire to thank Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, and Mr. and Mrs. Norton.

S. B. HOPKINS AND FAMILY.

WEATHER REPORT.
(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)
FRIDAY, Fair.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY, Fair.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Rocking chairs, all prices and kinds at LaBar's. 35tf

Taggart's stock of China novelties is immense.

Toilet brushes of all kinds at Dodson's Pharmacy.

Rocking chairs! rocking chairs! The finest line you ever saw at LaBar's. 35

Fountain pens, purses, money books at Dodson's Pharmacy.

Comb and Brush sets at Taggart's is way ahead of anything he has ever had.

New stock of Window Shades in all grades and prices at H. S. Lloyd's.

Cigars in small holiday packages at Dodson's Pharmacy.

Subscribe for the PRESS; only $1.50 a year in advance.

If you want to see a fine lot of rocking chairs, go to LaBar's. 35tf

A full assortment of elegant odors and toilet waters at Dodson's Pharmacy.

Gloss enamel paints and varnish stains to match your wall paper, at H. S. Lloyd's.

Amber, briar, and murschaum pipes, cigar and cigarette holders for holiday presents at Dodson's Pharmacy.

Large stock of Wall Paper at 3c per roll and border at 1½c per yard at H. S. Lloyd's.

Canned Pine Apple in chunks, packed in Singapore, at Balcom & Lloyd's.

A larger line of rocking chairs than you will find in most city stores and cheaper at LaBar's. 35tf

Long-Life Paint.

Zinc doubles the life of white lead, and costs no more. Devoe lead and zinc is the toughest paint now known.

We can convince you of a saving on wall paper of from 25 to 50 per cent. Examine our stock and get our prices.

H. S. LLOYD.

The Best Paint.

in every respect is white lead and zinc well ground together; it is twice as good as lead alone and costs no more; Devoe.

How yould you like to make a Christmas present of a fine crayon? W. G. Bair makes them and we suggest you leave your order at once as he gets busier as the Holidays approach.

We buy our wall paper direct from the factory and thereby save the jobber's profit. We give this profit to you when you buy your wall paper of us.

H. S. LLOYD.

Don't you remember how sorry you were last Christmas time that you did not examine and get the prices of Taggart's books before buying; dont get caught that way this year.

CHRISTMAS SALE OF MILLINERY.—We are offering our entire stock of trimmed hats at greatly reduced prices, in order to close out this season's styles.

MRS. CAVEY,
MISS GUINN.
Fourth Street, Opposite City Hotel.

As the Holidays are fast approaching and "what to get for Christmas presents" is the present thought I would suggest to the undesided to have your photographs taken. They make fine Christmas tokens. The artists proofs are all the go this season and a dozen will do for twelve presents. There is nothing more acceptable. Call and see them at W. G. Bair's studio, opposite Bank.

A GREAT RAILWAY.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway owns and operates over 6,600 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

It owns and operates all equipment in service on its line, including Sleeping Cars, Parlor Cars and Dining Cars, maintaining an excellence of service unequaled on any railway in the world.

It has been a Pioneer in the Northwest and West in the use of the block system in the operation of its trains, in the lighting of trains by electricity, heating by steam and many other progressive methods, which have added safety, comfort and luxury to travel. It is always the leader in that direction.

The Pioneer Limited Trains between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis have the costliest and handsomest Sleeping Cars in the world and the best Dining-Car service.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 810 Park Bldg., Pittsburg. 3t.

THE HANDSOMEST CALENDAR

of the season (in ten colors) six beautiful heads (on six sheets, 10x12 inches), reproductions of paintings by Moran, issued by General Passenger Department, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago. 42-3t

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Japan has only one orphanage, yet in no other land are fatherless children better cared for. Every family cares for the sick, destitute or orphans nearest to it. There is a superstition that a childless house is accursed, and people who are not blessed with children of their own never rest till they have adopted some waif.

A French general has inaugurated a plan of permitting and even encouraging soldiers to sing when on the march, a privilege which has been strictly denied until recently. It has also been arranged that any soldier who can play on any of the smaller musical instruments shall be provided with such instrument at the expense of the state.

There is one country in the world where it is considered a crime to smoke. Abyssinia is the region, and the law forbidding tobacco dates from the year 1642. It was at first merely intended to prevent priests from smoking in the churches, but it was taken too literally, and nowadays even foreigners have to be careful not to be seen smoking.

A great "slide" is threatened in the mountains near Annecy, in France, where the entire district of Ayse is threatened with destruction by a great mass of earth many thousands of cubic meters in volume, which is slowly slipping down the slopes and must surely overwhelm the valley. The population looks forward with dread to the autumnal rains.

When horses sleep many of them point one ear forward. Why this is done is not known, but it is thought to be a habit that has been brought down from the time when they ran wild over the plains and when they were compelled to be on their guard against enemies. Cattle seems to sleep without any cares, both ears are always in the same position.

Through the generosity of a Boston man and a Harvard graduate, whose name is withheld from the public for the present, Harvard is soon to have another building added to its collection. The new structure will be built on the land now occupied by Foxcroft House. The original amount intended to be given was $50,000, but this sum has been nearly doubled.

A very curious custom in Seoul, Korea, is the law which makes it obligatory for every man to retire to his home when the huge bronze bell of the city has proclaimed it to be the hour of sunset and the time for closing the gates. No man is allowed in the streets after that hour, under pain of flogging, but the women are allowed to go about and visit their friends.

The United States is bound by treaty with Colombia to protect the Isthmus of Panama from foreign invasion. This treaty was made in 1846 and by its terms Uncle Sam promises to guarantee the "perfect neutrality" of the isthmus. This of course applies only to outside interference and has no bearing on domestic troubles of the type of the present liberal insurrection.

Eight large cases in which are contaied the sarcophagus of an Egyptian princess who lived as early as 4700 B. C., household utensils of a still earlier date and other antiquities of the utmost scientific interest, are now in the basement of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg. They came from Egypt, by way of London, and constitute some of the choicest finds made during the last year at Abydos, in the desert several hundred miles above Cairo.

It is a singular fact, recently demonstrated by experiments made by French scientists, that you can not drown an ant. The purpose of the experiments was to determine how long insects would be able to resist asphyxiation after they had been submerged in water. An ant immersed in water doubles itself up and becomes absolutely inert, but upon being restored to the air comes to life in a period varying with the length of its immersion.

About a year ago there lived in the north of London a retired clergyman who handsomely aided an otherwise slender income by writing sermons for other men of the cloth. The sermon writer died rather suddenly, but left a good supply of pulpit material. This was about all he did leave, however, so his widow, a clever woman of education, took up his work. She has been "carrying on the business" ever since, and the fact was discovered only a month ago.

RECIPROCITY-PROTECTION.

No Call for Disturbance of the Policy That Has Made the Nation Prosperous.

It is not at all surprising that public interest has been aroused in the subject of reciprocity. This interest has been made very apparent in the proceedings of the reciprocity convention at Washington. There is no doubt that the general principle of trade reciprocity with other nations, as favored by James G. Blaine, William McKinley and other great republican leaders and as embodied in republican platforms, is full of the most beneficent possibilities to American interests. But any attempt to employ reciprocity as a means to uproot protection, as some overzealous persons are trying to do, will certainly be resisted by all who realize what protection has done for the country. The abandonment of protection was the last thing that James G. Blaine or William McKinley would have counseled, and those who are using those great names with which to further causes the reverse of what the dead statesmen stood for throughout their lives are doing the country poor service, says the Troy Times.

There is ample room for reciprocity alongside of protection, but the latter cannot and must not be supplanted. The American producer needs markets for his surplus products, but he is not ready to surrender the matchless home field in order to gt them. Nor need he. The United States, with its industries developed under the fostering care of protection, has so much to sell and is in a position to buy in such large quantities that it can command favorable terms without sacrificing domestic interests. It was Lord Salisbury, the British premier, who once lamented the fact that free trade had left England economically defenseless. He said in substance that his country could exact nothing from other nations in return for trade concessions because it had already given up everything and there was no opportunity for a quid pro quo. The United States, on the other hand, is economically impregnable. Protection has aided it in perfecting a wonderful industrial system, and it is in a position to sell to all the world. It has almost illimitable resources in the form of products which the world needs. It is able to buy vast amounts of goods which other parts of the world supply. It holds a masterful place, and can make reciprocity minister to its own interests as well as to those of its customers.

This is the principle contemplated by the statesmen who have favored reciprocity. The benefits are not to be one-sided. If the United States yields something in the way of trade advantages, the reciprocating nations must be equally obliging. Reciprocity will not be used to destroy what protection has built up. The two must go hand in hand. When we have reciprocity it must be with protection. That is sound Americanism and the true republican policy.

And this is precisely what the reciprocity convention agreed to, for just before its final adjournment it adopted a resolution declaring that "this convention recommends to congress the maintenance of the principle of protection for the home market, and to open by reciprocity opportunities for increased foreign trade by special modifications of the tariff, in special cases, only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce or farming." The convention was a non-partisan body. Its membership included republicans, democrats and those not actively identified with any party. Every branch of American industry and commerce was represented in the gathering.

The convention adopted the resolutions unanimously and enthusiastically. It was typically American in standing for reciprocity with protection and against reciprocity without protection.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

☞In a word, republican supremacy means stability and prosperity. That seems to size it up about right.—Troy Times.

☞Senator Wellington is looking forward to the coming session of congress with considerable anxiety. If the senate remembers what he said about the matyred McKinley, and surely no man could forget that, he will be expelled from that body and given a stinging rebuke that will follow him to his dying day.—Iowa State Register.

☞Statistics prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics show that the United States stands first of all the nations of the earth this year in the matter of exports, displacing Great Britain, which up to the present year had held first place. Last year Great Britain's average monthly exports were about $6,000,000 in excess of the average monthly exports of this country. This year we lead Great Britain by about $750,000 a month.—Albany Journal.

☞Uncle Sam has been one of the most fortunate of real estate investors. His Louisiana purchase has proved to be a splendid piece of property. One per cent. of its annual agricultural products alone pays the total cost of that little piece of property. And that is saying nothing of the mines, the timber and the manufacuring industries that have been developed since Jefferson, the original expansionist, bought the tract nearly 100 years ago. The United States holds several other plats, including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, that are also giving a good account of themselves.—Troy Times.

TRUSTS AND REPUBLICANS.

Position of the Party from the Outset Will Be Maintained Throughout.

Nobody will be in any doubt as to the attitude which President Roosevelt will take on the question of the trusts. In one of his messages to the New York legislature while he was governor of that state he said, in speaking of the trusts, that "the first essential is knowledge of the facts—publicity." In a speech at Minneapolis just before the assassination of President McKinley, Col. Roosevelt said that "more and more it is evident that the state, and, if necessary, the nation, has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations which are its creatures, particularly as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency."

Nor is there the faintest reason to doubt, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that this doctrine of President Roosevelt, which will undoubtedly be emphasized in his forthcoming message to congress, will be heartily supported by the republican party. In the platform of the first republican national convention, that of 1888, held after the formation of the first trust in the United States, was this expression: "We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recomend to congress and the state legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This was just a year after the formation of the sugar trust, the pioneer in this line of industrial combination.

The position which the republican party took at the outset in the career of the trusts it will maintain to the end. The party passed an anti-trust act in the congress chosen in the year that this expression was formulated, and it was signed by the president chosen in that year, Gen. Harrison. All the legislation framed anywhere in the country which has been at all effective against the trusts has been framed by the republican party. The republican is the only party which has both the courage and the brains to frame any laws against the trusts which stand any chance of accomplishing their object. As the trust managers throughout the country know and will concede, the republican is the only party which they fear.

SUCCESS OF REPUBLICANS.

Remarkable Strength of the Party Shown in the Recent Elections.

A national party in power always has reason to expect a revulsion of popular sentiment in the years between presidential elections. It has not come this year in any state where national issues have been made prominent. The loss of a republican senator in Maryland—if he is a republican—is but an incident in the campaign for the suppression of the negro vote in the former slave states. The "white man" issue simply overshadowed the bread-and-butter issue. Elsewhere the determination to stand by and strengthen the republican party is plainly evident. There is no doubt of the reason for it. People are prosperous and wish to remain so, says the San Francisco Chronicle. They do not wish, even when no national issue is at stake, to encourage the advocates of commercial chaos by showing the slightest disposition to desert the party of protection and prosperity. In Pennsylvania this was almost painfully evident. The republican "machine" in that state is disgracefully corrupt. The masses of the people of Pennsylvania are as honest as we are or as any other people. In due time they will reform their state government. But not now. The one thing most desired by the people of Pennsylvania is a continuance of the present era of prosperity. They believe that to be bound up in the success of the republican party and in adherence to its national principles and traditions. They want no disturbance of the tariff situation in any form or under any pretense. With them this is the "paramount issue," and so long as tariff tinkers and reciprocity mongers are abroad in the land so long will they vote the republican ticket on all occasions, regardless of local issues.

In Ohio national issues are always to the front. It is the home of national issues and a breeding place for national statesmen. With a governor and legislature to elect and most cities free from confusing local issues, the Ohio republicans beat all previous "off-year" records with the magnificent majority of 80,000. New Jersey, Nebraska, Massachusetts, the Dakotas—all the eastern states show the remarkable strength in the republican party. The lesson of this is that republican principles have brought national prosperity and the people have faith that the full-dinner pail will not again be kicked over as it was in 1892. They want no tariff tinkering, no fake "reciprocity." They want the business of the country let alone.

☞The president wants congress to do whatever is reasonable and practicable to help the development of great regions in the west which have more lack of water than of any other essential factor in their growth. In all such matters the New Yorker, born and bred, who is at the head of the nation, understands the needs of the west as if he were a native and resident of that part of the country.—Cleveland Leader

PERILS OF THE SEA.

A British Ship Narrowly Escapes Disaster, While a French Vessel Goes Ashore During a Great Gale on the Pacific Coast.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 6.—The British ship Nelson, which was reported lost off the Columbia river, was towed into Puget Sound yesterday by the steamer Walla Walla, bound from San Francisco to Seattle. The hull of the Nelson is practically intact, but her bulwarks are smashed, life boats and fore rigging carried away and cabins damaged. There are only three inches of water in her hold, but the extent of the damage to her cargo is not known.

The Nelson had a marvelous escape from destruction, according to Capt. Perriam, of that craft. She crossed the Columbia river bar a week ago last night, and before she had gone a great distance she encountered a severe storm and was roughly handled. Her cargo of wheat shifted, causing her to list to starboard and almost on her beam ends. In this condition she was picked up by the tug Wallulu and an effort was made to tow her to Astoria, but the tug had to abandon her. Later the powerful tug Tatoosh took hold of her, but found it impossible to tow her in, owing to the fury of the gale and the heavy seas.

The captain of the Tatoosh decided to tow her to Puget Sound, but had not proceeded far when the gale increased in fury and on Tuesday night the hawser parted and the Tatoosh was unable to find the vessel when daylight came. The Nelson fired rockets and burned flash lights all night, but failed to attract attention. On Wednesday the steamer Walla Walla picked her up north of Grey's Harbor. A high sea was on at that time and it was with difficulty that a hawser was taken on board.

Aberdeen, Wash., Dec. 6.—Early Wednesday morning, while the terrible storm was raging along the coast, the French bark Ernest Reyer went ashore off the mouth of Quinault river, about 30 miles north of Grey's Harbor. She struck heavily on the beach and the full force of the waves pounded her further up the shore, every incoming sea washing over her. In the darkness and storm it was impossible to see how far away the land lay, but the officers and men cleared away the boats and made for the shore, all reaching land in safety. The shipwrecked men are being cared for on the beach by the Indians, but they have no hopes of saving their ship, as she now lies hard aground with the breakers pounding her to pieces. Masts, rigging and sails are gone and she will be a total loss. The Ernest Reyer is a steel-built bark of 3,500 tons.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Head-End Collision Occurs Between Two Trains in Arkansas — Three Men Are Killed and 23 People Injured.

Malvern, Ark., Dec. 6.—Three persons killed and 38 injured is the result of a head-end collision between two passenger trains on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad one and one-half miles south of here last evening. The two trains were the St. Louis fast mail southbound, leaving St. Louis at 3 a. m., and the Little Rock and Eldorado passenger, northbound. The killed:

Jerry Dickson, colored, Saginaw, Ark.

Unknown man, colored.

Unknown man, colored.

The southbound train was to meet the other at Malvern, but the latter train was late and the former moved ahead, expecting to meet the other train at the next station. A mile and a half south of Malvern the two trains met in a terrific collision. Engineer Robert Herriot, of the northbound train, jumped in time to save his life, while Engineer McCampbell, of the Little Rock train, did likewise. The two engines were wrecked and the colored coach next to the baggage car on the southbound train was badly smashed. It was crowded with colored emigrants en route from North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama to Texas.

The smoking car of the northbound train was badly damaged and most of its occupants were injured, but the rear coaches on this train did not suffer. The dead and injured were brought here as soon as possible.

A COMBINE OF SHEEPMEN.

Flock Masters in Wyoming Plan to Control Thousands of Acres of Pasture Lands.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 6.—A gigantic combine is being formed at Rawlins by the sheepmen of what is known as the "Sweetwater country," for the purpose of excluding Utah flock masters and local cattlemen from encroaching upon the Red Desert winter ranges in Sweetwater. It is proposed to lease and buy from the Union Pacific Railway Co. every alternate section owned by the company and thereby control approximately 1,500,000 acres of the finest winter feeding ground in the west.

By leasing all the land, which will give them control of alternate government sections, the sheepmen will hold full control and range conflicts, which have been frequent, will come to an end.

The sheepmen who purpose to lease the land have offered the railroad company a rental of one cent per acre, or $5,800 per year, for the land. The proposition has been sent to the Union Pacific general land office at Omaha, and it is expected that the deal will be closed in a few days.

A Reciprocity Bill.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Cuban commissioners now in this city have prepared the draft of a bill designed to carry out their views for remedial tariff legislation for the island. This provides for the admission to the United States free of duty, after January 1, of Cuban molasses and raw sugar, and the admission of all other Cuban products to the United States on payment of half the prevailing duty. In return for this favor the bill provides that the Cubans must agree to admit to the island for half the duty charged all other nations, the products of the United States.

MET IN SCRANTON.

Federation of Labor Holds Its Annual Convention.

A Growth of 364,000 Members and 313 Local Unions Is Reported for the Past Year—Total Membership Aggregates 1,500,000 — Gompers' Report.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 6.—Two hundred and eighty-five delegates, representing more than 1,500,000 workmen, responded to the roll call at the opening session of the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was called to order by President Gompers in St. Thomas college hall yesterday. The convention is said to be the largest congress of workmen ever held in this country. Organization, settlement of questions involving contested seats and the reading of the annual report of the president, secretary and treasurer took up the entire time of the convention.

During the day there was one surprise sprung on the delegates and one important decision was also made. The surprise came in the form of an objection to the seating of the United Mine Workers' delegates because of an alleged arrearage in their per capita tax. The objection was overruled by an almost unanimous vote of the delegates. The important question decided related to the contested seat of the delegates from the Central Labor union of Richmond, Va., which body refused to admit negro workmen to the organization. The dispute was adjusted by seating the Central Labor union representative and instructing the executive board of the American Federation of Labor to form a separate Central union for colored men.

Mr. Gompers' report showed a net increase of 313 local unions for the year and a gain of 364,410 members. From national and international unions and the federation direct, there were issued 4,056 charters for newly formed unions, and charter surrenders or unions disbanded numbered 1,150. On October 31 there were affiliated with the federation: National and international unions 87, city central labor unions 327, state federations of labor 20, local trade unions, having no national or international bodies 750, federal labor unions 399. There were three strikes of a general character during the year. About these the report says: That of the river and dock workers of San Francisco was a distinctive victory.

The purpose for which the strike of the Amalgamated association was inaugurated was not achieved and it was terminated upon conditions less advantageous than perhaps could have been obtained. Owing to the widespread interest which this strike aroused, a large number of iron and steel workers employed by other companies than the corporation against which the strike was inaugurated, have been organized under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated association.

Officers of the International Association of Machinists report that their strike has very largely succeeded in establishing the nine-hour rule in the trade. They claim the settlements reached have given 60,000 machinists a shorter work day, 15,000 others are affected by compromises reached and 75,000 machinists will receive an average of 25 cents a day increase in wages.

Treasurer Lennon's report showed receipts $126,522, expenses $118,708, total funds on hand $8,814. Secretary Morrison's report shows that the total number of strikes of all kinds reported aggregated 1,056, in which 153,503 members were benefited and 12,707 were not benefited. Their total cost was $548,008.

BURNT STARCH.

A Fire in the Trust's Plant at Des Moines, Ia., Causes $200,000 Loss.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 6.—Fire was discovered last evening in the plant of the National Starch Manufacturing Co. in the southeastern part of the city. The city fire department was summoned, but a lack of water prevented it from accomplishing much, beyond keeping the fire from spreading to adjoining property. The fire burned for several hours and the plant was entirely destroyed, excepting the grain elevator and the engine house.

The loss on building and contents is estimated at $200,000. The amount of insurance is unknown as such records are kept in New York. Several hundred employes, who were about to quit work for the day, escaped in safety. The plant belonged to the starch manufacturing trust, which has its headquarters in New York City.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6.—Jacob Brill, of Louisville, Ky., was arrested here Thursday charged with counterfeiting. He was trying to pass counterfeit $5 gold pieces and silver dollars when arrested. At his room a complete outfit of counterfeiters' tools was found. According to Brill's story, he recently was released from the Kentucky penitentiary, where he served a six-year sentence for counterfeiting. The police here say his work is unusually good and that he is an expert counterfeiter. Brill says he has no confederates and that he has passed much spurious money here.

Is Prepared to Fight a Mob.

Andalusia, Ala., Dec. 6.—Sheriff Bradshaw returned to Andalusia yesterday with 22 negroes, who are accused of complicity in the killing of J. W. Dorsey, a merchant, and Fale Arkinson, city marshal, at Opp, Wednesday evening. The negroes were pursued with bloodhounds and captured by the sheriff and his posse. There is great excitement and there are fears that the friends of the dead white men will attempt a wholesale lynching. The sheriff landed the negroes safely in jail here and has taken precautions to resist the mob in case one shall be formed.

WHAT A LEADING AGRICULTURIST SAYS OF WESTERN CANADA.

Prof. Thomas Shaw of Minnesota University Gives an Unbiased Opinion.

In a letter to "The Farmer," St. Paul, dated Sept. 1st, 1901, Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the Minnesota State University, has the following to say, after having made a trip through Western Canada:

"The capabilities of the immense area known as Western Canada are but little understood on this side of the line. Our people are apt to look upon it as a region of frost and snow, a country in which but small portion of the land relatively will ever be tillable because of the rigors of the climate. True, the climate is cold in winter, but Western Canada has, nevertheless, just that sort of climate which makes it the most reliable wheat producing country in all the continent.

AN IMMENSE AREA.

Western Canada is not only an immense area, but the same description will apply to those portions of the country that are capable of being successfully tilled or grazed. Nearly all of the prairie Province of Manitoba can be brought under cultivation, although probably not one-third of its surface has been laid open by the plough. Assiniboia to the west is a grain and stock country. Saskatchewan to the north of Assiniboia has high adaptation for the same. This also may be said of Alberta to the west. Here lies what may be termed a grain growing and stock producing empire, the resources of which have been but little drawn upon comparatively, viewed from the standpoint of the agriculturist. When it is called to mind that even in the Peace River Country, several hundreds of miles north of the Canadian boundary, wheat was grown which won a premium at the World's Fair in 1893, the capabilities of this country in wheat production loom up more brightly than even the brilliant Northern lights of the land that lies toward the pole.

ADAPTED TO STOCK AND GRAIN PRODUCTION.

The region under consideration is, however, mainly adapted to growing grain and grazing stock. Much of it is adapted to growing both grain and stock, but certain areas, especially towards the mountain, are only adapted to ranching, except where irrigation will yet be introduced. This, of course, can be done successfully along the many streams that flow down from the Rockies, and water the country towards the east and north. The adaptation of the country for wheat production is of a high character. The cool nights that usually characterize the ripening season are eminently favorable to the filling of the grain, and to the securing of a plump berry, and consequently large yields. The crop this year is a magnificent one. In Manitoba and the Territories it should certainly give an average of more than 20 bushels per acre. But should the yield be not more than 20 bushels, the crop will be a most handsome one, owing to the large area sown to wheat. Many farmers only grow grain. But those who do succeed as well in growing oats and barley as in growing wheat, hence these foods for live stock should always be abundant. Some grow cattle mainly and others combine the two. The last named, of course, is doubtless the safest of the three during a long course of years, that is to say, where such farming is practicable.

QUALITY OF LIVE STOCK.

It was a pleasurable surprise to note the high quality of the stock. The average of quality in cattle is higher than the average of cattle in our State, unless in the dairy classes. This opinion is not reached rashly or without ample opportunity for investigation. I spent three long days in the show ring at Winnipeg making the awards in the beef classes. I question if any of our states, single handed, could make such a showing in cattle. It was my privilege to make the awards at several shows, and at all of them were evidences that much attention is given to the improvement of the stock. I noted carefully the character of the herds that grazed along the railroad and everywhere the high average of the quality of the stock was in evidence.

REASONS FOR QUALITY IN STOCK.

The quality of the grass is good. Many of the settlers came from Ontario, and had been schooled as to the value of good stock before going west. The railroads and the Government have taken a deep interest in making it less difficult and costly to the farmers to secure good males.

Those who are anxious of changing their residence should bear in mind that the lands in Western Canada are many of them free and others reasonably cheap.

Information will gladly be given by any agent of the Canadian Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

To Leave Bicycle for Horse.

According to the New York World, Jimmy Michael, king of pace followers on the bicycle, has once more made up his mind to become a crack jockey. Michael forsook the bicycle for the thoroughbred several years ago, with indifferent success. Finally he disposed of his horses as best he could, and again interested himself in bicycle riding. But it now appears that the jockey fever did not entirely leave him, and he is at present in France, working hard on the French courses with Tod Sloane as a tutor.

THE MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's First Communication to Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history: President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, invelgh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days, while the president yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends, and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character, that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation. We mourn a good and great president who is dead; but while we mourn we are filled with the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.

The blow was aimed not at this president, but at all presidents; at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law-abiding purpose and practice of the people of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the president be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order," save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife-beating.

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the state to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

I earnestly recommend to congress that it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should ensure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of congress.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the federal government the power of dealing with the crime.

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the president. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the government, the government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming president by any fear as to his personal safety.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to themselves but to others. If the business world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

TRUSTS AND COMBINES.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social problems. The old laws, and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy any one capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation: that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions; and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more, than others; but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement: the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well-known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions; and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them; and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a state as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.

When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

The national government should demand the highest quality of service from its employes; and in return it should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the interstate commerce law, which will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. The government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should uphold it by proper inspection, extending if necessary to the subcontractors. The government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the national government can act.

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or any one else, yet that each at times stumbles or hails, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor.

THE TARIFF.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established between the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. It should be made advantageous to carry ican goods in American-built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of 14 knots or above, are subsidized; and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

THE CURRENCY.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being, should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources, as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything wasteful or reckless expenditure.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the interstate commerce act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

That law was largely an experiment. Experience has shown the wisdom of its purposes, but has also shown, possibly that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective.

The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of congress.

FORESTRY.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and maintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forest, except to make way for agriculture, threatens our well-being.

The practical usefulness of the national forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a widespread demand by the people of the west for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past.

The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to those which depend on wood and grass. The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country to-day if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservation.

THE ARID LAND PROBLEM.

The forest alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single states would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function.

The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the now of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

There remain vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and mainline canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should so far as possible be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. The policy of the national government should be to aid irrigation in the several states and territories in such manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves.

The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic states. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent western competition with eastern agriculture.

Whatever the nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over $200,000,000 of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water; but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law.

In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities.

Our aim should be not simply to reclaim the largest area of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to create for this new industry the best possible social and industrial conditions; and this requires that we not only understand the existing situation, but avail ourselves of the best experience of the time in the solution of its problems.

HAWAII, PORTO RICO AND CUBA.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any state or territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. I ask the attention of congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

THE PHILIPPINES.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possessino of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the disinterested zeal for their progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity.

In our anxiety for the progress of the Philippines, it may be we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. It is necessary that congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men.

I call your attention most earnestly to the need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While the beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the gulf and south Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the interference of any outside nation from any quarter.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just 78 years have passed since President Monroe in his annual message announced that "The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." In other words, the Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one New World power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the New World nations.

THE NAVY.

The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the Isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the isthmian canal is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency, and should be made to answer to our growing needs.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battleships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the secretary of the navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battleships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the nation.

To send any warship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and 1,000 additional marines should be provided.

We now have 17 battleships appropriated for, of which nine are completed. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to recruit and train the men to fight them. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned.

The naval militia forces are state organizations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the general government.

But in addition we should at once provide for a national naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the navy department, and subject to the call of the chief executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval sea-going peace establishment, and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the naval academy, graduates of the naval militia, officers and crews of coast-line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vessels, and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations and lighthouses.

THE ARMY.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this army are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the civil war who are still in the army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by law the same privileges accorded to their comrades in the navy.

The process of elimination of the least fit should be conducted in a manner that would render it impossible to apply political or social pressure on behalf of any candidate, so that each man may be judged purely on his own merits. Pressure for the promotion of civil officials for political reasons is bad enough, but it is tenfold worse where applied on behalf of officers of the army or navy. Every promotion and every detail under the war department must be made solely with regard to the good of the service and to the capacity and merit of the man himself. No pressure, political, social, or personal, of any kind, will be permitted to exercise the least effect in any question of promotion or detail.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied, and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, he should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service. The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

I bespeak the most cordial support from congress and the people for the St. Louis exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the western hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development. It is eminetnly fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it.

THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit,

Cameron County Press
ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Hemlock Lumber Going Higher.

Local lumber dealers and contractors confirm the report published in the last issue of the American Lumberman in Chicago, which gives the siturtion of hemlock trade in Pennsylvania, as follows: "For years it has been prophesied that the beginning of the end of Pennsylvania hemlock was in sight. Just now it is manifest, for the first time in the history of the wood, that the supply of timber has become so far diminished and the remainder is held in such few and strong hands, that from this time forward there will a decided restriction in the production of hemlock lumber in Pennsylvania. The United States Leather Company either owns or controls perhaps seventy-five per cent of the hemlock stumpage of the State."

Corning dealers say that in the past six months, hemlock lumber has been going up in price and there is every prospect for a further rise. Aside from the almost complete control over Pennsylvania hemlock, exercised by the United States Leather Company, the owners of forests are holding back their hemlock for fear of the total consumption of the forests. The trees are cut before they are half grown in many cases, because the lumber is in such demand. Even now, it is stated, it is cheaper to buy lumber from the South than from the Pennsylvania forests.

Depends on Advertising.

An observing writer notes that the self-made man of today starts with little means, but with a purpose to make a large success. Usually he makes some mistakes which depress him for a time, but he renews his experiences, and in most cases he learns that mercantile success depends on the sale of more goods, which means interesting more people through publicity. In other words, he depends on newspaper advertising.

THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

Reduced Rates via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

During the continuance of the South Carolina Inter-State and West-Indian Exposition, to be held at Charleston, S. C., from December 1 to June 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Charleston and return from all points on its line at reduced rates. These tickets will be sold daily from November 30 to May 31, and will be of two descriptions: Season tickets, bearing a final limit of June 3, 1902, and eleven day tickets, good to return within eleven days, including date of sale, but not good after June 3, 1902. These tickets will not be good to stop off en route. For rates and further particulars apply to Ticket Agents. 1t

Pennsylvania Railroad Company will Issue Clerical Orders for 1902.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that clerical orders will be issued for the year 1902 to ordained clergymen having regular charge of churches located on or near the line of its road.

Application blanks may be obtained of ticket agents, and same should reach the General Office by December 21, so that orders may be mailed December 31 to clergymen entitled to receive them. Orders will be issued only on individual application of clergymen when made on blanks furnished by the Company and certified to by one of its agents. 1t

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Ry., Clerical Orders for 1902.

Clerical orders for the year 1902 will be issued by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Co., as in former years to ordained clergymen having regular charge of churches located on or near the line of its road. Application blanks will be furnished by ticket agents of the company and should be forwarded to the General Passenger Agent at Rochester, N. Y., as early as possible. No orders will be issued except on individual application of clergymen, made on blanks furnished by the company and certified to by one of its agents.

A Good Cough Medicine.

[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Austrlia.]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great plaasure in recommending it—W. C. Wockner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefitted, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by L. Taggart.

He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his own home.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says, "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by L. Taggart.

Home is where the great are often small, and the small are often great.

An Evangelist's Story.

"I suffered for years with a bronchial or lung trouble and tried various remedies but did not obtain permanent relief until I commenced using One Minute Cough Cure," writes Rev. James Kirkman, evangelist of Belle River, Ill. "I have no hesitation in recommending it to all sufferers from maladies of this kind." One Minute Cough Cure affords immediate relief for coughs, colds and all kinds of throat and lung troubles. For croup it is unequalled. Absolutely safe. Very pleasant to take, never fails and is really a favorite with the children. They like it. R. C. Dodson.

One's own thistle field is dearer to him than his neighbor's garden of roses.

Saved His Life.

"I wish to say that I feel I owe my life to Kodol Dyspepsia Cure," writes H. C. Chrestenson, of Hayfield, Minn. "For three years I was troubled with dyspepsia so that I could hold nothing on my stomach. Many times I would be unable to retain a morsal of food. Finally I was confined to my bed. Doctors said I could not live. I read one of your advertisements on Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and thought it fit my case and commenced its use. I began to improve from the first bottle. Now I am cured and recommend it to all." Digests your food. Cures all stomach troubles. R. C. Dodson.

The smoke of a man's own house is better than the fire of another's.

Of Benefit to You.

D. S. Mitchell, Fulford, Md., "During a long illness I was troubled with bed sores, was advised to try DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve and did so with wonderful results. I was perfectly cured. It is the best salve on the market." Sure cure for piles, sores, burns. Beware of counterfeits. R. C. Dodson.

Better dry bread at home than roast meat abroad.

Health and Beauty.

A poor complexion is usually the result of a torpid liver or irregular action of the bowels. Unless nature's retuse is corried off it will surely cause impure blood. Pimples, boils and other eruptions follow. This is nature's method of throwing off the poisons which the bowels failed to remove. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are world famous for remedying this condition. They stimulate the liver and promote regular and healthy action of the bowels but never cause griping, cramps or distress. Safe pills. R. C. Dodson.

Every bird likes its own nest best.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN

Recommendations of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking reltef from colds and coughs and bronchial afflictions. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal penacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M. D., Ph. D., Chicago, Ill. This remedy is for sale by L. Taggart.

Travel abroad, but dwell at home.

To Get Rid of a Troublesome Corn.

First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequaled. For sale by L. Taggart.

For Sale.

The Emporium Opera House is for sale at a reasonable price for spot cash, or negotiable paper. The only play house in the county, with a seating capacity of 1,000, size of room 50x100; stage, 50x22, stage opening, 24x22. fully equipped. Natural gas light and Fuel. Will be sold at once to close an estate. Apply to

J.W. CLARK,E,
23tf Emporium Pa.

OUR

Holiday Announcement

As the holiday season approaches and the many shoppers are looking for useful presents, we wish to inform the people of this town and county that we have one of the most handsome and stylish lines of Clothing that has ever been exhibited in this town. We handle nothing but union-made goods. For a Christmas present, what would be more appropriate than a nice Suit or Overcoat; the price is moderate and the quality of the goods and workmanship equal to the best.

Strong clothes to stand the wear and tear, as illustration, is what is needed for the boys.

Stylish Suits and Overcoats

We pride ourselves on our handsome Suits and Overcoats Call and see them. They are beauties.

We have a most elegant line of Ladies' Furs and invite all the ladies to inspect this stock.

We wish to thank the people of Emporium and vicinity for their generous patronage in the past and hope our dealing has been satisfactory to all.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am

Respectfully yours,

Jasper Harris,
The People's Popular Clothier.

I am Back Boys and Girls

And shall stay with our mutual friends, H. A. ZARPS & CO., Emporium, at the FAIR STORE.

SANTA CLAUS.

Never in all my visits to Cameron county have I been loaded with nicer things for the good people of this county than I have left with my friend ZARPS. I want all the fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters to just step in and see what a

A WONDERLAND ZARPS' PRESENTS ARE.

No establishment in this section of the state can produce a larger, more varied stock and a more beautiful line of

Holiday Goods.

Never has this or any other store in this section of the state exhibited such an immense line of everything beautiful, useful and ornamental, in China, Glass, Leather, Celluloid and Wood. Toys and Fancy Goods until you cant rest.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

ADAM,

MELDRUM &
ANDERSON CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Grand Opening Display

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

To-day we make our first display of holiday goods.

The basement is a grand bazaar of all kinds of fancy goods, toys, dolls, games and everything suggestive of the approaching holiday season. Inspection invited.

FURS, JACKETS and SUITS

Electric seal jackets, $25.00 to $65.00.

Seal jackets in latest styles, $32.50 and $35.00 each.

All the best styles in neckwear of the choicest furs, $1.00 to $75.00 each.

Long coats, ulsters, English jackets, etc., from the best makers $10.00 to $75.00.

Elegant fashions in long coats, automobiles and blouses $25.00 to $125.00 each.

Ladies' tailor made suits, for street dress and traveling $10.00 to $85.00 each.

Special bargain values in $15.00 and $25.00 suits.

Dress skirts in great variety--in cloth, $4.50 to $28.00; in silk, $10.00 to $50.00.

Walking skirts $4.50 to $15.00.

ADAM,

MELDRUM &
ANDERSON CO.

The American Block.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Dec. 10, 1901.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 15
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	70
Patent Meal, "	55
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 60
Chop Feed, "	1 60
Middlings, Fancy "	1 60
Bran,	1 50
Corn, per bushel,	89
White Oats, per bushel,	62
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

Drugs for Christmas.

You don't expect to give drugs as Christmas gifts. But you need drugs at that season anyway. Need drugs in preparing for the day and need drugs in overcoming the effects of the day! Our drugs will help your health and please your system.

Dodson's Syrup of White Pine and Honey will stop that cough. Try it and be convinced.

R. C. DODSON.
Telephone, 19-2.

EMPORIUM OPERA HOUSE.
Saturday Evening, Dec. 14th, 1901
CLASIC BANJO RECITAL
under the local management of
FRANK EWING,
Banjoist.
ALFRED A. FARLAND.
Phenomenal Banjoist.
JAMES D. HAWLEY,
Personations.
No Infants admitted.
Prices, 25c, 50c, and 75c.

Ridgway, Pa.,—"The large audience was entranced by the music which Mr. Farland produced from the Banjo."—Elk Democrat, March 17, 1895.

Harrisburg, Pa.—"The Farland concert was the richest musical treat ever tendered a Harrisburg audience"—Call, May 2, 1895.

Boston, Mass.—"There is no man in the world whose technique can be compared to Mr. Farland's. It was reserved for him to show us the truly marvelous in banjo playing."—Gatcombs Musical Gazette, March, 1893.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Emporium, Pa., Dec. 7th, 1901.

THE annual meeting of the stock-holders for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 14th, 1902, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon.

T. B. LLOYD, Cashier.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Robt. Willett moved his family to Emporium last week.

Pap Blodget, of Sinnamahoning, was transacting business in town on Monday.

Chas. L. Butler, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, is visiting his brother at Port Allegany.

Frank Murry, of Buffalo, is visiting his parents at this place. Frank is looking well we are glad to note.

Hon. W. E. Wheeler visited Emporium last Wednesday, to inspect the Howard lumber plant. He was a guest at Newton Terrace.

Dr. A. W. Baker was called to Philadelphia on Monday by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his nephew. The doctor returned this (Thursday) morning and reports the little fellow much better.

Ben Egan visited St. Marys yesterday.

Wm. Snyder has been on the sick list for several days.

Mr. David Murry is seriously sick at his home on Third street.

From present indications, next week's court will be an important one.

John Quigley, who has been on the sick list, is out again and attending to his duties at A. A. McDonald's.

Miss Hattie Ness and brother, of Allegheny, Pa., are visiting R. H. Hirsch and wife at this place.

Mrs. Josiah and W. H. Howard left last Friday to visit friends at Lock Haven, Williamsport aud Philadelphia.

Henry Auchu and Jos. J. Lingle returned yesterday from Wisconsin, where they examined an extensive lumber industry.

Mrs. L. T. Hackett and brother, Mr. Frank Murry, were called home on account of the serious illness of their father, Mr. David Murry.

Rev. Metzler attended the lecture by Ex-Gov. BobTaylor, at Smethport, last Friday evening. He was delighted with the entertainment.

Mrs. Elizabeth Howard was summoned to Philadelphia on Tuesday by a telegram informing her of the death of her eldest sister. She left on Buffalo Flyer.

Joseph Kaye, and son Elmer who accompanied a party of lumbermen to Mexico, where they examined an extensive timber property, returned home on Monday.

S. D. McCoole, of Driftwood, was calling on Emporium friends last Monday, receiving congratulations upon the advent of his twin babies. "Mac" is a popular gentleman and makes friends with all whom he meets.

C. D. Osterhout, a popular citizen of Ridgway who recently had an operation for appendicitis, is now thought to be nearly well. He is able to walk out on the street for exercise. His many friends will be glad to hear of his rapid recovery.—Ridgway Advocate.

O. P. Waters, of York, Pa., was guest of his old friend, Rev. O. S. Metzler, on Tuesday. Being closely identified with the newspaper world he naturally wandered in this direction, accompanied by Mr. Metzler. We enjoyed his short visit and hope he may call this way again.

We noticed attorney E. J. Jones, of St. Marys, in town yesterday afternoon. Mr. Jones is reported an aspirant for Senatorial honors in this district at the the hands of the Republican party. He formerly resided in this county and is very popular with all who know him. No doubt he would make a good fight for the election.

R. H. Hammond, of Lebanon, Pa., has accepted the position of Master Mechanic of Emporium Furnace and entered upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. Hammond is a very efficient gentleman, having for years been in the employ of Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company in similar capacity.

Dancing class at opera house every Thursday evening. Prof. Burlingham.

Rev. Dr. J. Harper Black, Presiding Elder of Williamsport district, preached an able sermon in Methodist Episcopal church, last Sunday evening.

Six new members joined Methodist Episcopal church last Sunday, by certificate—two from New Haven, Conn., two from Austin, one from Bellefonte, and one from Williamsport.

The display of fancy dressed dolls and ladies and gents handkerchiefs at the Bazaar, Dec. 19thand 20th will be a delight to the eye and the prices will be reasonable too.

POULTRY FOR SALE.—Throughbred light Brahama and Buff Wyandottes, as good as any in the state. Also dealer in crushed oyster shells for poultry, 90c per 100. Agent for Lambert's Death-to Lice. ALFRED NELSON.
Emporium, Pa. 41tf.

The Swedish government is disposed to adopt electricity on its entire railroad system.

When you feel that life is hardly worth the candle take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, tone up your liver and regulate your bowels making you feel like a new man. For sale by L. Taggart.

Zinc and Grinding Make
Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint wear twice as long as lead and oil mixed by hand. tf

Be More Careful.

Miss Alda Carter, teacher at Plank Road, was a PRESS visitor last Monday and complains that our Valley correspondent reported in last week's PRESS that she was visiting at Smethport.

Such was not the case, her mother being qnite sick at the time. We hope all correspondents will be more careful in the future and refrain from misrepresenting any person. Very often it causes the newspaper men considerable annoyance and under certain cases we must divulge the names of our contributors. "Hew to the line."

Died After A Perilous Ride.

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 9 (Special).—Mrs W. H. Fowler, died suddenly at her home at Williamsport last Monday. While death was due to a blood clot on the brain, it is believed, that a trilling experience through which Mrs. Fowler passed about two months ago hastened her death.

She was about to board a train at Montgomery, when it started while she was standing on the step of a Pullman car. Unable to open the vestibule door Mrs. Fowler was compelled to cling to the hand rail until the train reached Muncy, a distance of five miles, where she was rescued in a state of utter collapse.

Elsie Moran's Quick Wit.

AUSTIN, PA., Dec. 9—Miss Elsie Moran, a school teacher of Corwin, Pa., is a heroine, having earned her rtght to the title by saving the life of a young man Saturday afternoon.

The young fellow, considerably under the influence of liquor, was reeling along the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad just as the Sinnemahoning train came bowling along. When the train was only a few feet away the fellow lost his ballance and fell across the rails, limp and helpless.

He would have been ground to pieces in a few seconds if it had not been for Miss Moran, who had just dismissed her school and was on her way home. She realized his peril at a glance and acted just as quickly. Calling to one of her scholars to try and attract the engineer's attention she rushed to the drunken man and dragged him from the track.

And she was none too soon, for the instant that the fellow was safe the train wizzed by.

Mason Hill.

We understand that L. B. Russel is moving to Medix Run.

Miss Ethel Barr, of Castle Garden, visited home over Sunday.

Mrs. Laura Griffin visited friends at Driftwood over Sunday.

Mr. Walter Barr, of First Fork, visited his mother on Sunday.

Mrs. J. M. English and son George visited Mrs. C. M. Bailey on Sunday.

C. J. Miller was down from Medix Run on Sunday makinghis regular calls.

Miss Maud Williams shook hands with her many friends in Huntley last week.

Mrs. W. R. Smith, of Huntley, visited her mother Mrs. Martin Hill a few days last week.

C. M. Bailey attended the funeral of the little child of his brother, Monroe Bailey, Sunday.

O. B. Tanner was up at Cameron to lodge on Saturday night selling three bags of bear tracks.

We want it understood that our mail man did not loose his mail bag and go to Drittwood empty handed.

What happened at the Golden Eagle Lodge at Cameron Saturday night that laid Williams up over Sunday.

First Fork.

The saw mill will be making sawdust fiy in a few days. ***

A good many deer and bear have been killed in this section and the bear hunters are still following up the game

Wm. Gorman, an old time resident of this place, but now of Lemon. Pa., was calling on friends here last week, and visited his father and brother at Johnsonburg.

Last Friday morning the thermometer registered zero weather, which seems a little premature to an old resident of this section, but accords with the prophecies of the "weather sharps".

The Martindale hotel is having the finishing touches put on it now by the painters and paperhangers. It will be large enough to accommodate the traveling public, fisherman, hunters, prospectors and all.

Albert Lesno died very suddenly at Thos. Murdock's camp on Lick Island Run, on Thursday last. He had only worked one day and was apparently well in the morning. Burial was made at Wharton on Sunday. He was about 65 years old and of German descent.

The body of Caleb Haynes was brought home from the Warren Asylum and funeral was held on Tuesday last, interment being made at the Smith burying ground. He was one of the old settlers in this section, and must have been somewhere in the 70's as to age. The old landmarks are rapidly passing away, although there are a number of men in this township who are over 80 years old and some of them nearing the ninety mark.

Information Wanted.

The manufacturers of Banner Salve having always believed that no doctor or medicine can cure in every case, but never having heard where Banner Salve failed to cure ulcers, sores, tetter, eczema, or piles, as a matter of curiosity would like to know if there are such cases. If so they will gladly refund the money. L. Taggart.

The man rarely marines the woman he jokes about;she often marries the man she laughs at.

Krause's Headache Capsules
are unlike anything prepared in America. They were first prescribed by Dr. Krause, Germany's famous court physician, long before antipyrine was discovered, and are almost marvelous, so speedily do they cure the most distressing cases. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MARRIED.

LEDBETTER—MATTESON. At the residence of the bride, Emporium, Pa., Wednesday evening, Dec. 4th, 1901, by Rev. W. A. Pugsley, Mr. Methiland Ledbetter and Miss Ida Mattison.

SPECIAL
Reduction Sale
IN
LADIES' COATS,
CAPES,
RAINY-DAY SKIRTS,
MERCERIZED
SATIN PETTICOATS,
LADIES FLANNEL WAISTS, DRESS GOODS AND BELTS.
To close out the line at
KELLEY'S VARIETY STORE,
(Formerly W. H. Cramer's)
MANY SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Proportionate bargains in every department.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.
Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

YOUR FAITH will be as strong as ours if you try
Shiloh's Consumption Cure
and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & CO., Le Roy, N. Y.
Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

DAY'S
THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

We are ready for Christmas. The bulk of our Holiday attractions outside of Fruits, Candies, Nuts, etc., which will continue to arrive daily, are now ready for your inspection, and comprise many useful as well as ornamental articles, at prices that will surprise you at the cheapness when you consider quality.

LOOK THEM OVER — While waiting for your purchases in the grocery line. Everything marked in plain figures. The same prices to all. Come in before the rush for Christmas Groceries, we can give you much better attention, and will take pleasure in doing so. No matter if you do not buy, we like to show you the goods.

NUTS, FRUITS, CANDIES. — These are always special features at this store during the Hoidays especially, and this year will be more so than ever.

LOOK FOR OUR PRICES — On these particular goods, in next issue of this paper. We will certainly save you money if given the opportunity.

Extra Special Prices

For benevolent purposes. Come in and see us. Will try and do you some good.

Remember we guarantee satisfaction. If goods are not right, don't keep them.

Phone 6. J. H. DAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS
STORE NEWS.

Christmas Shoppers.

Our line of Chinaware is very handsome and the stock so complete that it will be no trouble for you to select a most handsome and useful present if you will only come and look over our large counter. Not only is our China Department up to date with seasonable goods but all others as well. We especially invite your attention to our Doll Department.

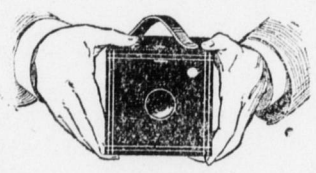
We carry the most complete stock of Ladies' Rainy-day Skirts in this county and the prices are considerably small when the quality is compared.

Now you need wraps this cold weather and we are prepared to fit you with the very latest in Coats, Capes and Raglans, and at a less cost than same goods can be purchased elsewhere.

Our store is stocked throughout with the best goods procurable. Our Grocery Department is in the lead by far, when you consider the quality of goods you get. Nothing but the best is our motto and that together with fair dealing has made this store the aknowledged leader in this county.

M. C. TULIS.

Balcom & Lloyd.
Prepared For the Season
We have opened and are displaying a choice line of . .
FANCY DRY GOODS
specially selected for the . .
Winter Season.
We have gathered such articles as combine elegance with utility and at
Very Reasonable ~ Prices ~
Balcom & Lloyd.

EASTMAN'S KODAK

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will the rest.

"A Dollar Saved, is a ollar Earned."
We can save you lots of dollars by buying your Wall Paper, Curtains and Paints of us.
H. S. LLOYD.

The Trouble on the Torolito.

BY FRANCIS LYNDE.

(Copyright, 1898, by Francis Lynde.)

CHAPTER I.
ANGUS THE FIRST.

It was a crystalline evening of a sort unpaintable in any poor word-pigments of mine; an evening vibrant with the harmonies of the altitudes, unspeakable for me, and altogether indescribable to any who have never looked upon the soul-quelling glories of a Colorado mountain sunset. Macpherson had propped me with two bear-skins and a spare poncho on the squared log which served as a door-stone for the ranch house, and had given me the field-glass wherewith to amuse myself. It was my first sane glimpse of the sheltered upland valley watered by the Torolito. Three days before, when Macpherson had brought me up from Fort Cowan swathed in blankets and lashed lengthwise on his buckboard, I had been too ill to know or care greatly about the whence or whither.

It was a stockman's paradise, the park-like little valley shut in by lofty mountains, and from the heaving swell crested by the ranch buildings and corral the metes and bounds of Macpherson's small kingdom were well within eye-sweep. Eastward, no more than a rifle-shot from the home ranch, a black gash in Gringo mountain marked the portal of Six-Mile canyon, the only gateway to the paradise; and from thence the inclosing ranges diverged to meet again in the snow-coifed summit of Jim's peak at the head of the valley. The "X-bar-Z" men, with the exception of the mild-mannered desperado who cooked for us, were still out; and Macpherson sat beside me, naming the mightinesses in their order, and pointing them out with the stem of his black cutty pipe. When I lowered the field-glass in sheer weariness, he told me about the single fly in his pot of ointment.

Now it may chance that when one has given hostages to death, panoramic sunsets and friendly confidences may become alike mere flotsam and jetsam on the ebbing tideway of time; but Macpherson was too good a fellow to be flouted in his time of asking. Wherefore, when he had made an end, I was fain to put a little life, galvanic or otherwise, into the moribund body of human interest.

"Then you think this land company will ultimately drive you out of the Torolito?" said I.

"Sure. It's only a question of time if the syndicate once gets hold. The stock-raiser is like the Indian; he must move on when the farmer comes."

"The relentless march of civilization, and all that, eh?" quoth I, lying in wait to spring upon him.

"Yes; it's the survival of the fittest, I suppose."

A near-hand view of eternity is subversive of many theories, and I lashed out in fine scorn.

"What an infernal lot of cant we can swallow when it's sugar-coated with the ipse dixit of the theorists! Why don't you call things by their right names and say that when the strong man comes, the weak have to give him the wall? You drove up here five years ago when everybody said that the first winter in this altitude would cost you every hoof you owned. You proved the contrary; and now, when you've set up your little kingdom in one of the waste places of the earth, a lot of capitalists come along and invite you to abdicate. I'd see them hanged first!"

Macpherson made a dumb-show of applause. He is a latter-day recrudescence of the physically-fit heroes of the Homeric age, with square shoulders and legs like posts; a man who can bend nails in his bare hands, and who has never found the bottom of his well of strength; but he has laughing brown eyes with a womanish tenderness in them—eyes that may glow with righteous indignation, but which know not vindictiveness.

"Oh, you be damned," he said, affectionately. "What would you do?"

"I'd be governed by circumstances and fight for my own to the last gasp. You can do that as well as another, can't you?"

He took time to think about it. "I don't know. If Selter would stand by me—"

"Who is Selter?" As I have said, it was only my third day in the Torolito, and the first two had been spent in the spare bunk of the ranch house.

"I'll have to begin back a bit to account for him. Three years ago a rattletrap of a prairie schooner—but say; you're sick, and I don't want to bore you with folk-lore."

"Go on; I'm three planetary orbits beyond the boring point."

"Are you? Well, as I was going to say, a shackly old schooner drifted up Six-Mile canyon and into the park. Jake Selter was its skipper, and the crew consisted of a wife, a half-grown daughter, and a flock of little ones. They were homesteaders looking for a bit of prairie with a stream convenient which could be dammed and ditched, and the old man drove up to ask me what I thought of the Torolito from the point of view of potatoes and the small grains."

Now I submit that anyone save Angus Macpherson would have divined at once that this was the entering edge of a wedge which would ultimately split him in twain, and I said as much.

"You should have told him the altitude was prohibitory, but I suppose you didn't."

Macpherson grinned. "No; I have my weaknesses, same as other people. I was the king of the Torolito, as you have remarked, but I had only the 'X-bar-Z' men for subjects and I was lonesome for a sight of women and children. You don't know what that means now, but you may, sometime. I piloted the schooner to the head of the valley, helped Selter stake up his claim, took the boys up one day and knocked him up a cabin, and another and built him a dam, and there he was, a fixture."

"Of course. Go on."

"Well, the potatoes were a success. That summer, Selter got word to some of his old neighbors in Tennessee, and more prairie schooners came up Six-Mile. We built a bigger dam and dug a longer ditch; and in the course of time the settlement at Valley Head named itself and built a schoolhouse."

The crimson and gold in the sky-fire over the shoulder of Jim's peak faded to fawndun and ashes of roses, and I waited for Macpherson to drive on. When it became evident that he had stopped at the schoolhouse, I gave a tug at the halter.

"That accounts for Selter; but you haven't told me how he figures in the syndicate matter. I should think he and his neighbors would be a unit with you in trying to keep the land-grabbers out."

"You would think so. They'll be between the upper and nether millstones if the big company ever gets control of the water. But human nature is pretty much the same the world over—short-sighted and easily fooled. The promoters tell the settlers that the big ditch will jump their land from nothing to $100 an acre, and so it would if they could contrive to hold on to their own water-right."

"Why can't they?" I had been born and reared in a land where the former and the latter rains fail not, and irrigation is unknown.

"Because the syndicate is too sharp to take chances. It must control the water absolutely and exclusively in order to make the scheme successful. As the first homesteader to prove up on his claim, Selter has the prior right to the water, much or little,—owns the present ditch, in fact, in fee simple. So long as he stands in the way, the money-people will do nothing but talk; but I'm afraid

"IT'S BART KILGORE."

they're talking to some purpose. If Selter sells, that settles it."

"Can't you buy him out and hold the whip in your own hands?"

"I thought I could at one time, but latterly he's been dodging me; just why, I don't know."

"Perhaps the syndicate has overbid you."

"I've thought of that; but in that case you'd think Selter would whipsaw back and forth between us. He is an avaricious old sinner."

I remembered the half-grown daughter—whole-grown, doubtless, by this time—and looked askance at the handsome young athlete whose guest I was. "Family coolness all around?" I queried, feeling my way.

Macpherson was bronzed and sunburned like any son of the wilderness, but I saw the red blood go to his face.

"Blest if I don't believe you've hit it. Since the school-ma'am came—but that's another story."

"Out with it," said I. "Dead men tell no tales, and I'm as good as dead, you know."

The half jest went nearer to the loving heart of him than I meant it should.

"Drop that, old man," he said, with a hand on my shoulder. "It hurts me, and it doesn't do you any good. You must believe that this clean air and the out-door life are going to make a man of you again."

"Not in a hundred years, Angus, my boy; I've put it off too long. But tell me the story—the other story. What has the school-ma'am to do with it?"

Macpherson is Scotch only in name. His manner of attacking a thing is more like that of an English trooper charging a masked battery with the odds against him.

"The school-ma'am isn't to blame," he made haste to say. "She is an angel, pure and simple; and, as I happen to know, she has been trying all along to make peace. But since she came, the Selters have been offish,—mulish is the better word,—and for no reason on top of earth, that I can understand."

I smiled in my beard. When an angel, pure and simple, is set over against any daughter of the solitudes, a casus belli with a handsome young athlete like my friend is not far to seek.

"You used to visit the Selters pretty often along at the first?" I ventured.

"Why, yes; we were neighborly."

"Gave the daughter a pony, let us say, and taught her how to ride?"

Macpherson laughed. "Now how the mischief did you know that?"

"If I had lived a century or so ago, your ancestors would have said that I was fey and had the dying man's gift of second sight. But never mind that. You made yourself agreeable to the Tennessee girl—gave her the pony and went a-gallop with her, and all that. But when the angel, pure and simple, came—"

He threw up his hands. "Let up on that, old man," he said, with a little laugh of embarrassment. "I'm no woman's man—wasn't in the old high flying college days, if you happen to remember. I've been no more than decently civil to Nancy Selter; and as for Miss Sanborn—"

The interruption was a scurrying dust cloud whirling up from the portal of Six-Mile canyon; a cloud which presently resolved itself into a horseman, riding as if for life. MacPherson picked up the field-glass and focused it.

"It's Bart Kilgore, coming back from his regular after-pay-day spree at Fort Cowan," he said. "Just lean back against the door-jamb and hold your breath when he gets here. I shall have to give him the usual cussing out, you know."

CHAPTER II.
THE INVADERS.

I obeyed orders literally, leaning back and closing my eyes when the dust-begrimed range-rider galloped up and swung out of the saddle. But Kilgore proved to be a bearer of tidings; and when he had opened his budget the breach of ranch discipline and its merited out-cursing were alike forgotten.

"You're sure you know what you are talking about, Bart?" said Macpherson, eying his man suspiciously. "You know I've a good right to be doubtful of anything you say you see or hear at the fort after pay-day."

The scourger of dumb brutes grinned and turned his pockets inside out.

"I reckon that calls the turn. Cap'n Mac., six times in the haffen dozen, but I'm jug-proof this evenin'; no dust, no drink. An' I'm givin' it to you straight. Ther' ain't no kind of a balk on it this time; Selter's sold us out, lock, stock and barrel. The deal's done dealt, papers signed, gradin' outfit on the way, and the ingineers a-comin' up the canyon this identical minute,—tepees, telescopes, barber-poles, and all."

A far-away look came into Macpherson's eyes, and the pipe between his teeth began to go up and down in a way that swept me back through a decade to a stuffy little college dormitory, with a big-limbed young son of Anak sitting across the table from me, hammering away at his mathematics.

"Who is it, Bart?—the Englishmen?"

"I reckon."

"And they're on the way in now, you say?"

"Yep."

"I guess that settles it," said Macpherson, half absently. "We might as well round up and drive over the range."

His seeming reluctance to fight for his own nettled me past endurance. "You'll do nothing of the sort if I can help it," I cut in. "You're going to contest this thing from start to finish; and when your money's gone, you can have mine."

He shook his head. "It's no use. I can give and take with the next fellow when it's worth while; but I'd have to go, in the end. These people are well within their lawful rights, if they've bought Selter's ditch; and I—I'm only a squatter."

"Law be hanged!—you've right and possession. And in the last resort, you can at least make them pay you to go."

Knowing Macpherson as I did, I should have said that he was the last man in the world to take the sentimental point of view in any matter of business, but surprises lie in wait for one at every turn in this vale of incertitude.

"If it were only a question of profit and loss, I shouldn't mind," he said. "But it's just as you said awhile back; I've been the Macpherson of Torolito, and I've come to look upon the park as my own particular little kingdom."

I wheeled promptly into line with the sentimental point of view, and spoke to the matter in hand.

"Put it upon any ground you please, but don't give up without trying a fall or two with them. I'll back you, as I promised; you might as well have the patrimony as the charity-people who will scramble over it after I'm gone. We can homestead a quarter-section or two on their line of ditch for a beginning, and pull down a few injunctions on them if they try to cross. I'm far enough past qualifying and going into court for you, but I can be your consulting attorney while I last."

He shook his head again, as one whose mind is made up. "It wouldn't do any good. There isn't a ghost of a show for us in any legal fight. It would be your bit of money and mine against millions."

Kilgore took the short-barreled rifle from its sling under his saddle-flap and flicked the dust from it with his soft hat. He had a trick of looking tired and sleepy upon occasion, and at such times, as I afterward learned, those who knew him best watched his pistol-hand.

[To Be Continued.]

WIT WEIGHED WITH WISDOM.

Some Bright Stories of the Late Bishop Stubbs, of Oxford University.

Among the clergy generally, says a writer in the London Spectator, the late Bishop Stubbs, of Oxford, was perhaps best known for his wit, which was brilliant without being ill-natured, and of a heartening quality. When some gloomy soul came burdened with parochial troubles the bishop invariably sent him home with a smile on his face and a lighter heart. Bishop Stubbs even grumbled wittily. He was not willing to be moved from Chester to Oxford, and he said, as he left the chapter house: "I am like Homer; I suffer from translations."

In his new diocese a well-meaning but rather tactless archdeacon continually informed him of what, under similar circumstances, his predecessor, Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, would have done. At last he said:

"Archdeacon, you remind me of the Witch of Endor, for you are not contented unless you raise the ghost of Samuel."

At a prize-giving which he attended at a school in Oxforl, after his fame as a historian was assured, the head master expressed his great sense of indebtedness. He only hoped that the fulfilment of such engagements did not so intrude on the bishop's leisure as to diminish the prospect of his publishing another great book.

The bishop, in acknowledging the kindly tribute, said that, far from writing books, he scarcely had time to open a book. "When I say that," he added, "there is one book which as a bishop I must study. I need hardly say that the book to which I refer" (here a stillness fell on the audience) "is—Bradshaw."

There was a ripple of laughter at his mentioning the Railway Guide; everybody had expected him to say the Bible.

Bishop Stubbs was a firm friend, and knew very well how to defend his friends stanchly and wittily. Some one said to him:

"There's that bishop of Manchester. If there is a stone wall he runs his head against it."

"So much the worse for the stone wall!" retorted Bishop Stubbs, and that closed the conversation.

All Mussulmans Secure Converts.

Europeans habitually forget that every Mussulman is more or less a missionary—that is, he intensely desires to secure converts from non-Mussulman people. Such converts not only increase his own chance of heaven, but they will swell his own faction, his own army, his own means of conquering, governing and taxing the remainder of mankind. All the emotions which impel a Christian to proselyte are in a Mussulman strengthened by all the motives which impel a political leader and all the motives which sway a recruiting sergeant, until proselytism has become a passion, which, wherever success seems practicable, and especially success on a large scale, develops in the quietest Mussulman a fury of ardor which induces him to break down every obstacle, his own strongest prejudices included, rather than stand for an instant in a neophyte's way. He welcomes him as a son, and whatever his own lineage, whether the convert be negro or Chinaman, or Indian, or even European, he will without hesitation or scruple give him his own child in marriage, and admit him fully, frankly and finally into the most exclusive society in the world.—From "The Brown Man," M. Townsend.

Scaring the Shepherds.

There is an irrepressible satisfaction in finding that a great philosopher is, in the innocent ways of life, very much like other men. Marcus Aurelius Antonius, whose "Meditations" have been the guide of thinkers for centuries, wrote some exceedingly human letters to his friend and teacher, Marcus Cornelius Fronto. One of them contains the following spice of boyish fun:

When my father returned home from the vineyards, I mounted my horse as usual, and rode on ahead some little way. Well, there on the road was a herd of sheep standing all crowded together, as if the place were a desert, with four dogs and two shepherds, but nothing else. Then one shepherd said to another shepherd, on seeing a number of horsemen:

"I say, look at those horsemen! They do a deal of robbery."

When I heard this I clap spurs to my horse and ride straight for the sheep. In consternation the sheep scatter. Hither and thither they are fleeting and bleating. A shepherd throws his fork, and the fork falls on the horseman who comes next to me. We make our escape.

A Distinction.

Son—What is the difference between an investment and a speculation?

Father—When you put up the money for yourself it's a speculation, but when a friend advises you to put it up it's an investment.—Town and Country.

When Blood Doesn't Tell.

Blood never tells very much when it meets a poor relation.—Chicago Daily News.

SURPLUS IS WIPED OUT.

Bank Teller Fitcham's Steal Extended Over a Period of 20 Years.

Ballston, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Bank Examiner Graham was busy yesterday examining deposit certificates presented to the First national bank by holders for verification. There are 400 interest-bearing certificates outstanding, and it will be several days before all can be brought in and verified, and the actual defalcation in that line fully ascertained. Next will be examined the depositors' books subject to sight checks. In the latter line no discrepancies are yet apparent.

Several new developments increasing the default in interest-bearing certificates have been found. Several certificates were presented yestrday that are marked on Teller Fitcham's books as paid and the account closed.

The bank officials assert that the bank cannot reopen next week on a sound basis, admitting that their $116,000 surplus is wiped out by Fitcham's embezzlements.

Fitcham's peculations are now known to have extended back 20 years. His individual deposit ledger balanced to a cent when he closed it Saturday.

Fitcham remains at home under a strong guard and was too ill to be arraigned yesterday. He said the estimates of the bank's loss were exaggerated that that he had not taken more than half the sum mentioned. He said he was not a stock gambler, but that his trouble was due to family extravagance.

KILLED HIS PLAYMATE.

A School Boy 8 Years Old Is Stabbed to Death by a Companion, Aged 11.

Cincinnati, Dec. 5.—The shocking scene of a school boy 8 years old stabbed to death by a schoolmate, aged 11, was witnessed on the streets of Newport, Ky., at noon Wednesday. Joseph Creelman, the victim, had had a quarrel in the school room with Eddie Armines, and when on their way home the quarrel was renewed. A third boy, taking the part of Creelman, threw a piece of brick which struck Armines on the head. At that moment Creelman ran up to him, and was stabbed. He soon fell, and in 15 minutes was dead.

The Armines boy walked rapidly away, carrying the pocket knife in his hand. He went to the fire engine house, where his uncle is captain, and threw the knife into an outhouse, but said nothing about the murder until the news of the lad's death. His uncle then surrendered him to the police, to whom the boy told his story of the crime:

"Creelman missed his reading lesson and was sent to the foot of the class. The teacher made him sit at the blackboard and I laughed at him. When school was out he cursed me. I started for the engine house, and Plummer threw a brick at me and Creelman ran up and grabbed me by the arms. I did not think the brick was thrown at me until it hit me on the head. Then I stuck the knife out easy and heard his coat rip."

AGAINST SCHLEY.

A New York Paper Claims that He Has Been Found at Fault on Five Counts.

New York, Dec. 6.—A special to the Press from Washington says:

"Rear Admiral Schley has been found at fault on five counts by the court of inquiry. This comes from a person who is in a position to learn the opinion of the three admirals on the different specifications of the precept."

"It is understood that the court finds against Schley:

"First, for the delay of the flying squadron off Cienfuegos.

"Second, for misrepresentation of the reasons for returning to Key West to coal.

"Third, for disobedience of orders in making the retrograde movement.

"Fourth, for failure to destroy the Colon.

"Fifth, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in the Schley-Hodgson controversy."

Hazed by Cadets.

Harriman, Tenn., Dec. 5.—Four members of the senior class at the American Temperance university on Tuesday night bound and gagged Cadet Lester, carried him to the woods near by, tied him to a tree and whipped him. Then they placed him under a hydrant near the dormitory, turned on the water and left him in a semi-conscious condition. The officer of the guard reported that he found four cadets besides Lester out of their rooms. Lester is said to have reported many little misdemeanors. Lester will proceed against his assailants in the courts.

Mother-in-Law Paid Prince's Debts.

London, Dec. 6.—The Dutch government and the Dutch court are again strenuously denying the stories of matrimonial quarrels between Queen Wilhelmina and the prince consort, but the scandal has been too public for any hope to hush it up to remain. According to reports a reconciliation between the queen and Prince Henry was effected through the influence of Emperor William, and the queen's mother even paid the prince consort's debts.

Shot Four People.

Weit City, Kan., Dec. 5.—Romaine Taubaux, a Frenchman, while intoxicated last night shot and fatally wounded his wife and son, Giraurd Taubaux, and seriously wounded two other persons at his home in this city.

Favors the Nicaragua Route.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The report of the isthmian canal commission was sent to congress yesterday. The commission favors the Nicaragua route and estimates $189,864,062 as the total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua. The estimated cost of the Panama route is $144,233,358, but, the report says, it would cost $109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession. The report says the Panama route is feasible as a sea level canal, while the Nicaragua route must be by locks, but Lake Nicaragua will furnish an inexhaustibe supply of water for the canal.

CHAFFEE REPORTS.

Advises Against Reduction of Military Force.

THE WORK OF THE ARMY

Will be Facilitated by the Construction of Barracks.

TREACHERY OF FILIPINOS.

It Is a Potent Factor in Continuing Guerrilla Warfare—Our Soldiers are Too Easily Imposed Upon by False Professions of Friendship.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The war department has made public the first annual report of Maj. Gen. Chaffee, military governor of the Philippines. Gen. Chaffee sums up the situation in the Philippines from a military point of view by stating that the provinces of Batangas and Laguna, in Luzon, and the islands of Samar, Mindoro, Cebu and Bohol constitute the area now disturbed by any embodied force of insurgents. He says that to the physical character of the country; to the nature of the warfare of the rebels, who are amigo and foe in the same hour; to the humanity of the troops, which is taken advantage of by the rebels and the inhabitants who sympathize with them, and to the fear of assassination on the part of the friendly disposed if they give information to the American forces, is due the prolongation of the guerrilla warfare.

Commenting upon the plan of gradually replacing military with civil administration Gen. Chaffee says: "The withdrawal of interference with civil affairs does not contemplate withdrawal of the troops from their stations to any considerable extent; on the contrary, this should not be done hastily and when undertaken should be gradual and more in the nature of concentration than reduction of force or abandonment of any considerable area of territory."

Therefore he recommends that no further reduction of troops be made before January, 1903. The civil governments which are being organized—provincial and municipal—Gen. Chaffee says are both new and untried and there is but one reliable method of ascertaining the progress of the Filipinos in self-government, namely, observation by the army.

In anticipation of a partial concentration of the troops in the Philippines next year Gen. Chaffee submits estimates of cost for the construction of quarters and barracks. He recommends that a permanent post be constructed at once in the vicinity of Manila for a garrison of two squadrons of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and two full regiments of infantry, together with a hospital and storehouses, the whole to be under the command of a brigadier general. He gives $500,000 as a rough estimate of cost for this project and says that $200,000 should be available immediately in order to take full advantage of the dry season. For the construction of permanent quarters at other points which may be determined upon during the fiscal year ended June, 1903, he estimates $2,000,000 is required.

Gen. Chaffee devotes a good part of his report to the terrible disaster which befell Company C, Ninth infantry, at Balangiga, Samar, and which he says, was "largely due to over confidence in assumed pacified conditions and in a people who, to a great extent are strangers to, and unappreciative of our humane beliefs and actions." American soldiers, he says, fail to discriminate between real and assumed friendship on the part of the Filipinos.

A table is submitted showing that since June 10, 1901, the date of the last table submitted by Gen. McArthur, up to September 15, 361 Filipino officers and 3,638 men surrendered to the American militia, and 26 officers and 494 men were captured.

Arctic Weather in the Catskills.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Severe cold prevails throughout the entire Catskill mountains. Friday morning the thermometers registered 16 below zero at Oneonta, 18 below at Davenport Center, 22 below at Stamford, 24 below at Bloomville and 33 below at Hobart.

Murdered His Roommate.

Springfield, O., Dec. 7.—While at supper in the insane ward of the county infirmary here last night a quarrel arose in which Fred Gram struck his roommate, Anderson Godfrey, on the head with a chair, killing him instantly.

Van Tets Is Said to Have Died.

London, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that Maj. Van Tets died Thursday evening as a result of his duel with Prince Henry, the husband of Queen Queen Wilhelmina.

A Favorable Report on the Treaty.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The senate committee on foreign relations has voted to report favorably the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty providing for the construction of an isthmian canal.

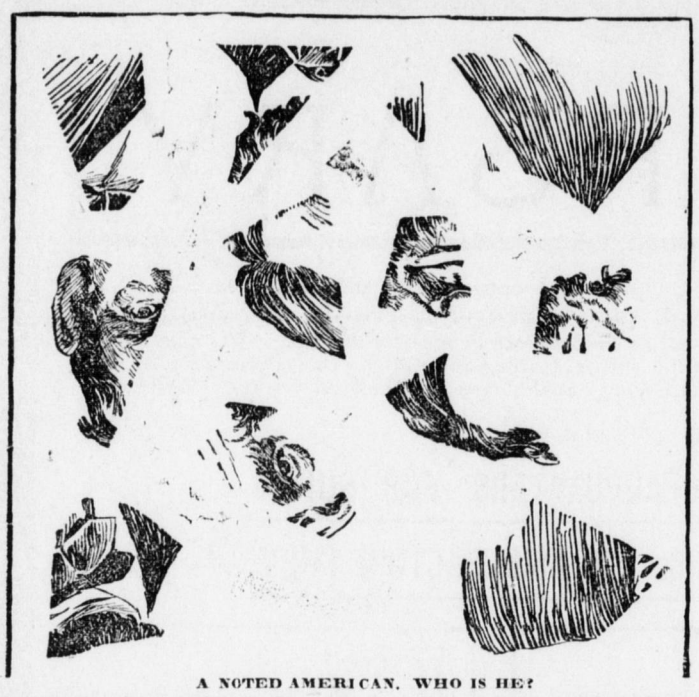
The A. F. of L. Convention.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 7.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor disposed of considerable routine business yesterday. Two sessions were held. There was a full attendance of delegates and business was transacted without much discussion.

Mother and Daughter Cremated.

Pittsburg, Dec. 7.—A dwelling occupied by a family named Klee, in Carnegie, burned early Friday morning. Mrs. Klee and a 6-year-old daughter burned to death. Klee was badly injured.

PUZZLE PICTURE.



A NOTED AMERICAN. WHO IS HE?

Cut out the pieces and paste them together so as to form a perfect picture.

CHINA'S CREDIT.

Citizens of the Empire Loath to Lend Their Money to the Government.

The following is an English translation in the Shanghai Mercury from the Chinese paper, Shen Pao:

The Shen Pao laments the fact that the Chinese people are not as ready as people in the west to lend money to the government. In China the rulers look upon the empire as a family to be administered for their private advantage. In western lands the people are the kingdom and the rulers act according to that principle.

For example, if a wealthy land owner wishes to borrow money and applies to his children and servants they are all willing to help him according to their ability, for they know the land owner has property enough to make repayment sure. Now, the emperor is the father and mother of his people. Why cannot he, on the same principles, borrow money from his people? It must be because they do not trust him.

All foreign countries have national debts, which they owe to their own people chiefly and only to other countries in a small degree. The governments have no difficulty in floating loans, which are at once covered by their own people, who have such confidence in their governments that they lend money freely. There is mutual trust and love between upper and lower classes. Even if the time for repayment is hundreds of years off they do not mind, for they know they will get their interest as long as the kingdom lasts.

How different it is in China. The people will not lend their money to the state, and no promises will move them. The curious thing is that the bigger the national debt of these foreign countries the more prosperous is the country. Thus, Japan is an instance in point. This is because the money was borrowed for the benefit of the people, that railways, etc., might be built. Inasmuch as much money has been loaned to Japan by other states these are unwilling to injure her by going to war with her. Now, Turkey is loaded with debt and seems an exception to the rule above enumerated. But she only proves the rule. Why is she so poor? Because she borrowed money and wasted it. She did not use it to build public works, which would bring in vast profits. If China borrows for right uses a national debt need be no hindrance to her prosperity; nay, it may be an indispensable help on the path of progress.

Long-Lived Family.

At Buda-Pesth a man of 88 attempted suicide by jumping off a suspension bridge, because he found himself no longer able to maintain his father and mother, aged respectively 115 and 110. Police investigation found the man's story was true in every particular.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Grain Transportation in Turkey.

Horses, mules and donkeys go loaded to market in Turkey, but the road is strewn with grain leaking from the old sacks, and thousands of turkeys, which may be bought at 12 cents apiece, feed on the dropping grain.—N. Y. Sun.

Too Many Home-Wreckers Abroad

By REV. DR. BRADDIN HAMILTON, of Newport.

There are too many home-wreckers abroad in the land.

By home-wreckers I mean men who enter your home to steal your wife and women who enter your home to steal your husband. To put it another way—men who lead away the mother of your children, women who wreck the life of the father of your home.

Rev. Braddin Hamilton.

You entertain these people, you introduce them to your friends, you offer them your hospitality. They reciprocate—these outwardly "perfect ladies" and "perfect gentlemen"—by disrupting your family—by tempting your wife or husband to break their marriage vows and to play false to themselves, their family, their children and their God.

USUALLY THE HOME-WRECKER IS THE "FRIEND OF THE FAMILY." Avoid them—these "friends of the family." They are dangerous. It is the educated, polite, well-bred thief who is the most dangerous of all. They are beneath contempt, these hypocrites who operate in the mask of friendship.

And the majority of these home-wreckers parade as church-members. CHURCH-MEMBERS! GOD SAVE THE MARK. Analyze for a moment the methods of the home-wrecker. He enters a home. He begins his campaign for his friend's wife. He is studiously gallant, so polished! So sympathetic! so confidential! so dependent on her counsel! Then comes the veiled attack on the husband: "How can he be away from you a moment!" "What a lucky fellow he is!" and more of the same, until his object is accomplished. And after the woman, tempted by flattery, succumbs, after she has deserted husband, home, children, he hauls her to the divorce court, this "friend of the family," so that the law may put the stamp of his ownership upon her.

A church-member! Do you think a man could be under the influence of a church and at the same time persuading some woman to desert her children, to be left orphans, worse than orphans—objects of pity and ridicule? Do you suppose a woman cares for the censure of a church, who so coldly is wrecking some man's life, getting him to turn his children adrift to be cared for by legal guardians and other sharks who have no interest in them only as to what they can get out of the poor little things.

YET THESE PEOPLE USUALLY ARE SENSITIVE ABOUT THEIR SOCIAL STANDING. If they get society's sanction, they do not care about the church's censure.

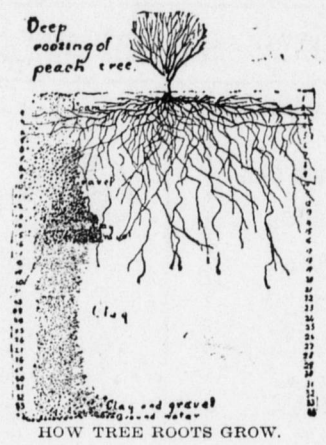
A HOME-WRECKER SHOULD NOT BE RECEIVED IN SOCIETY, nor in the homes of the land. The home life must be kept unsullied. If it is not, our noble country will go to pieces as rapidly as it came into prominence and prosperity.

THE FARMING WORLD

THE DEPTH OF ROOTS.

Soil of Proper Texture Is Able to Support Trees with But Little Surface Moisture.

How deep will trees root? The answer is impossible to give at this time, as not sufficient data has been collected to give the information desired even for a single variety. But the depth of rooting of most plants is found on investigation to be far greater than has been suspected. In the accompanying illustration we show a peach tree that was grown at the Arizona experiment station. The soil or earth is shown to the depth of 34



HOW TREE ROOTS GROW.

feet, at which point the soil water or water table is found in this case. It will be noted that the roots reach a depth of 20 feet, and are then 12 feet above the water table or soil water in the soil. It will also be noted that the spread of the tree in nowise corresponds to the spread of the roots in the soil. It has been a popular fancy that the spread of the branches of a tree represents the spread of its roots. This fallacy should have been exploded without the use of diagrams, but it has not been. We all know that when trees are grown in tubs the branches cover a square area very much greater than the surface of the tub. The most important lesson to be learned from this illustration is that soil of proper texture is able to support trees with very little surface moisture. This explains why some of our apple and peach orchards have been little affected by the droughts that have destroyed other economic plants.

MAKING USE OF ASHES.

Coal Cinders Make Excellent Walks and Wood Ashes Are an Excellent Fertilizer.

Many a farmer's door yard is made unsightly by an ash heap, for such a place soon becomes the dumping heap for all trash. Many farmers, where wood is burned, still have the leach log or barrel and save the ashes for making lye soap. If these ashes were used judiciously as a fertilizer we question the economy of the home soap making, especially where a farmer's family will purchase soap by the box. If one family feels this is more than it is able to do, surely several families may be found who will gladly assist in purchasing a whole box of soap. Then, the thrifty housewife knows that soap which has been stored for some months will waste less, and this is an economy that is not always fully appreciated.

But for those ash heaps. If coal is burned, you will have material for excellent walks that will save much mud from the house. The writer knows a walk made of coal cinders that has been used for several years without any additional labor. The cinders and coal ashes were piled up well, and the walk was then much used.

Put the wood ashes on the strawberry bed and in the orchard. Ashes intelligently used on the strawberry bed will purchase a box of desirable soap with much less work than making them up into soap that is so hard on the skin, and which, while it takes the dirt out of the clothes, also takes out the color and renders all material washed with it more tender. Keep the ashes dry and use them as a fertilizer, and feed the charcoal to the pigs. If managed in this way the ash heap will disappear from the door yard and the ashes be made of profitable use.—Rural World.

Some Early Asphalt Roads.

History and tradition have furnished us with the basic information which has guided us in building the evilization of to-day. It s said that in prehistoric times the Incas of Peru built roads that extended from the tropically heated valleys up the mountains to the regions of perpetual frost, using the natural asphalt rock, and these roads are in good condition today. The discovery of a large section in Kentucky covered with asphalt rock, which scientists have pronounced a perfect and natural combination of asphalt and quartz sand, most valuable for paving purposes and far superior to any artificial combination that could be made, is of vital importance. The day may not be far distant when every city and village will have all streets paved with asphalt rock, a material which is not only the most durable but cleanly and noiseless.—American Asphalt Journal.

The dairy woman who churns before "sun up" in the morning often makes firm grained butter without the use of ice.

HORSE GUARDS VALUABLES.

Dog Hides $30,000 Worth of Diamonds in Cresceus' Stall in a Railroad Car.

The $100,000 champion trotter Cresceus was guardian the other day of a bag of diamonds worth $30,000 all through the prank of George H. Ketcham's $3,000 dog, named Cresceus after the horse. When Mr. Ketcham woke up in his berth he reached under his pillow for the bag of diamonds he had placed there on retiring. He found no diamonds. After a frantic search he hurried Tim Murnan to report the loss to the police. Tim, followed by the dog, went back to the car in which Cresceus was stabled. Immediately the dog began burrowing in the straw of the stall, and presently came up with the missing bag in his mouth.

"The dog took charge of those diamonds while I took charge of a burglar who was trying to steal them in a Boston hotel," said Ketcham. "He must have taken them from my bed. They were perfectly safe, for Cresceus won't let anyone but the dog come into his stall."

British Praise American Book.

Commenting on the annual report of the United States bureau of animal industry, the London Times says that though the work appears somewhat late there can be nothing but praise for this grand volume, which is worthy of the greatest bureau of animal industry in the world. The contents show that the interests of American stock breeders are well looked after by the department of agriculture at Washington. The numerous articles in the volume, says the Times, are all of high practical interest.

Influence of Food.

"What do you think of the theory that food has a potent influence in determining character?" asked Mr. Smithfield, as he put three lumps of sugar in his coffee.

"I guess it's all right," replied Mr. Wood, as he severed a portion of his beefsteak. "It always seems a little cannibalistic to me when you order lobster."

"Well," retorted Mr. Smithfield, good humoredly, "I ought to have known it was dangerous to lend you money after I discovered your fondness for beets. But, seriously, if there were anything in the theory, wouldn't it make a man sheepish to eat mutton?"

"It would, and prize fighters ought to restrict themselves to a diet of scraps."—Pittsburg Gazette.

Thrown from His Cab and Killed.

The following is a most interesting and, in one respect, pathetic tale:—

Mr. J. Pope, 42 Ferrar Road, Streatham, said:

"Yes, poor chap, he is gone, dead—horse bolted, thrown off his seat on his cab he was driving and killed—poor chap, and a good sort, too, mate. It was him, you see, who gave me the half-bottle of St. Jacobs Oil that made a new man of me. 'Twas like this: me and Bowman were great friends. Some gentleman had given him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil which had done him a lot of good; he only used half the bottle, and remembering that I had been a martyr to rheumatism and sciatica for years, that I had literally tried everything, had doctors, and all without benefit, I became discouraged, and looked upon it that there was no help for me. Well," said Pope. "You may not believe me, for it is a miracle, but before I had used the contents of the half-bottle of St. Jacobs Oil which poor Bowman gave me, I was a well man. There it is, you see, after years of pain, after using remedies, oils, embrocations, horse liniments, and spent money on doctors without getting any better, I was completely cured in a few days. I bought another bottle, thinking the pain might come back, but it did not, so I gave the bottle away to a friend who had a lame back. I can't speak too highly of this wonderful pain-killer."

Accounting for It.

Blanche—It isn't easy to find anything new in wedding presents.

May—No. So many people have been married.—Puck.

On Dec. 3rd and 17th the Norfolk & Western Ry. will sell round trip tickets from Cincinnati and Columbus to points in the Virginias and Carolinas at greatly reduced rates.

For all information as to rates, address Allen Hull, D. P. A., 45 E. 4th St., Cincinnati.

The youthful lawyer's profession is usually better than his practice.—Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c

Contentment gives a crown, where fortune hath denied it.—Ford.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Many a man's head is full of emptiness.—Chicago Daily News.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are as easy to use as soap. No muss or failures.

If some people hadn't debts they would not have anyahing.—Indianapolis News.

It is great cleverness to know how to conceal our cleverness.—Rochefoucauld.

It's good to forgive, but it's better to forget. Best of all, just don't.—Town Topics.

The Elevator Man—"Going up?" The Caller—"How soon are you coming back?"

It is natural for you to lean on others; but don't lean too heavily. — Atchison Globe.

Nobody thinks church services are as frequent as the janitor does.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

"Faint heart ne'er won fair lady," but it has saved its owner many a jar.—Indianapolis News.

"Be virtuous," said the pessimistic moralist, "and you will not be so unhappy as you would be otherwise."—Puck.

It is not the way a man saves his money that gets him a reputation for stinginess. It is the way he spends it.—Indianapolis News.

To be right, no doubt, is better than to be president, but there is a distressing lack of emoluments connected with it.—Indianapolis News.

We should feel greatly obliged to the muse if she would tell us how to become a rich poet.—Puck.

The Elevator Man—"Right away." The Caller—"Then I guess I'll walk. I may want to stay up there some time."—Indianapolis News.

Appropriate. — Cassidy — "Oi want a wreath av flowers, an' put on it 'He Rest in Pieces.'" Florist—"Don't you mean: 'He Rests in Peace?'" Cassidy—"Oi mane phwat Oi sed. 'Tis fur Casey, thot was blowed up in the quarry."—Philadelphia Press.

Keeping the Secret.

Old Bachelor Uncle—Well, Charlie, what do you want now?

Charlie—Oh, I want to be rich.

"Rich! Why so?"

"Because I want to be petted. Ma says you are an old fool, but must be petted, because you are rich. But it's a great secret, and I mustn't tell it!"—Stray Stories.

Public Protected.

Hon. Judge Wing of the Federal Court of Cleveland has issued a permanent injunction with costs and damages enjoining a lawyer named Gorey from the manufacture and sale of an imitation of Cascarets. Gorey imitated the boxes, the shape of the tablet and used a similar sounding name. Any dealer who will offer a substitute or say that something "is just as good" when Cascarets are called for, does it for the purpose of making a few cents extra profit, which must always be at the expense of the customer's health.

Cascarets have been advertised freely in our columns and as the result of making them known, Cascarets to-day have the largest sale of any bowel medicine in the world. They are always packed in metal boxes with the long tail "C" on the cover and each tablet stamped C. C. C. They are never sold in bulk or from jars. Readers are warned against imitations or substitutes of this meritorious medicine, and if at any time they have been offered a substitute or an offer to sell something "just as good" when Cascarets have been asked for, write direct to the Sterling Remedy Company, New York or Chicago.

All Together.

"Give me a room with a good fire in it," cried the storm-beaten traveler. "Gee whiz! but I'm wet."

"Yes, sir," said the landlord of the wayside inn.

"And, landlord, bring me a brandy and soda. Gee whiz! but I'm dry!"—Philadelphia Press.

Highest Award on Cocoa and Chocolate.

The Judges at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, have awarded three gold medals to Walter Baker & Co. Limited, Dorchester, Mass., for the superiority of their Breakfast Cocoa and all of their cocoa and chocolate preparations, and the excellence of their exhibit.

This is the thirty-seventh highest award received by them from the great expositions in Europe and America.

A Shrewd Man.

Gooph—Old Gettit is a smooth customer.

Whoop—So they say.

"Did you ever hear about the time Boomville offered a subsidy for manufacturing establishments, and he planted a rhubarb field and got in on the fund, because he was promoting several pie plants."—Baltimore American.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

How She Knew.

"That is your husband rapping!" announced the medium in a solemn voice.

"My husband rapping?" said the widow, absently; "gracious! he must have forgotten his night key!"—Philadelphia Record.

Persons contemplating a journey East or West should be careful that the rates paid for their transportation do not exceed those charged by the Nickel Plate Road.

This company always offers lowest rates and the service is efficient. Careful attention is given to the wants of all first and second class passengers by uniformed colored attendants. The dining car service of the Nickel Plate Road is above criticism and enables the traveler to obtain meals at from thirty-five (35) cents to $1.00 but no higher.

The Pullman service is the usual high grade standard. Semi-weekly transcontinental tourist cars ply between Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Confer with nearest agent of the Nickel Plate Road.

In the Department Store.

"I want to get a dog collar," said the customer.

"Yes, sir," replied the absent-minded salesgentleman, who had recently been transferred to that department, "what size shirt do you wear?"—Philadelphia Press.

Very Popular Plan.

The route between New York and Chicago by way of the Lackawanna Railroad is growing in popularity. It takes people through some of the finest scenery in America, over splendid roadbeds, in excellent cars that are noted for their fine riding qualities. The dining-car service is worked on the principle of order what you want and pay for nothing else—a plan that is very popular. You may have your meals as cheap or as expensive as you please. Service is on the European plan. Individual club breakfasts or suppers, calculated to please the most fastidious, are furnished at a minimum cost of 35 cents.

More Palatable.

"Good-morning," said the would-be contributor. "How would you like to have an essay on 'Our Daily Bread?'"

"Thanks," replied the editor, "we prefer butter. Good-day."—Philadelphia Record.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A man who plays cards for a living never has anything except the backache.—Atchison Globe.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

AN OPEN LETTER

Address to Women by the Treasurer of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas City, Mrs. E. C. Smith.

"MY DEAR SISTERS:—I believe in advocating and upholding everything that will lift up and help women, and but little use appears all knowledge and learning if you have not the health to enjoy it.

MRS. E. C. SMITH.

"Having found by personal experience that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is a medicine of rare virtue, and having seen dozens of cures where my suffering sisters have been dragged back to life and usefulness from an untimely grave simply by the use of a few bottles of that Compound, I must proclaim its virtues, or I should not be doing my duty to suffering mothers and dragged-out housekeepers.

"Dear Sister, is your health poor, do you feel worn out and used up, especially do you have any of the troubles which beset our sex, take my advice; **let the doctors alone,** try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound;** it is better than any and all doctors, for it **cures** and they do not."—MRS. E. C. SMITH, 1212 Oak St., Treasurer W. C. T. U., Kansas City, Mo.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

New and Enlarged Edition

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For my trouble in the matter send me Free, Postpaid the TWO PIECES marked below:

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....Sweethearts True—Waltz.
....Love and Friendship—Waltz.
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....Because It's You—Song.
....The Palms—Song.

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160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wonderful Wheat Crop for 1901 now the talk of the Commercial World is by no means phenomenal. The Province of Manitoba and districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta are the most wonderful grain producing countries in the world. In stock raising they also hold the highest position. Thousands of Americans are annually making this their home, and they succeed as they never did before. Move westward with the time and secure a farm and home in Western Canada. Low rates and special privileges to homeseekers and settlers. The handsome forty-page Atlas of Western Canada sent free to all applicants. Apply for rates, etc., to F. PEDLEY, or to JOSEPH YOUNG, 584 State St., East, Columbus, Ohio; N. M. WILLIAMS, Toledo, O.; Canadian Government Agents

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"One reason why boys bring home so little game is because they use loose paper for wadding. Try HAZARD BLACK or HAZARD SMOKELESS, properly loaded, and you will do better shooting than ever before."

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FARM MORTGAGES FOR SALE

Small mortgages paying 6 per cent. interest on irrigated farms in the Great Platte Valley of Nebraska, where crops never fail. Write for information.

JAS. H. CASSELMAN,
President of The Irrigators' Bank,
SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA.

Allen's Ulcerine Salve

Cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure, no matter how long standing. By mail, 65c. J. P. ALLEN, St. Paul, Minn.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 83 S. California Ave., Chicago.

OPIUM WHISKY and other drug habits cured. We want the worst cases. Book and references FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, Box 5, Atlanta, Ga.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly STARK BRO, Louisiana, Mo.; Huntsville, Ala., Etc.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, ATLANTA, GA.

PENSIONS on age, disability and Widowhood; P. L. or any U. S. Service. LAWS FREE. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, Cincinnati, O.; Washington, D. C.

A. N. K.—C 1894

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Holiday Goods.

OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE.

CHINA WARE at REDUCED PRICES

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Don't buy until you have priced them.

DOLLS FOR THE LITTLE UNES

Comb and Brush Sets from one dollar up to four dollars.

Sterling Silver Novelties. A great variety.

If you fail to call and examine Taggart's Christmas stock before buying you will be the looser.

L. TAGGART.

Dress Well! Look Well! How?

To dress well and look well is the aim of the average man. You cannot do better so purchase one of those neat-fitting, stylish suits at

FRANK F. SEGER'S.

OUR NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Will please you and the prices will make them go, make you happy, make us feel good and we will all feel good. We never boast, but will just say that, as every one knows, our stock is large and just what you want to see.

Every department is fully up to date.

FRANK F. SEGER.

East Allegheny Ave.

Fall and Winter Stock

OUR Fall and Winter stock of ew goods has arrived, and our store is full of bargains. - - - The public is invited to call and examine goods and get prices. - - -

J. E. SMITH,

Sterling Run, Pa.

HARPER WHISKY

Pure and Mellow; Rich and Delicate.

For sale by

WM. McGEE.

THE PRESS IS THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISERS IN THIS SECTION. LOW PRICE

ALL SORTS.

Worms take refuge in the small intestine, where they can easily multiply. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE will destroy these parasites. The verdict of the people tells plainly how well it has succeeded. Price, 25 cents. L. Taggart.

Great hopes make great men.

Praise the bridge that carries you over either a flood or cough. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP has brought so many over throat and lung troubles, such as coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., that its praises are sung everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart.

Disease and danger lurk in the vital organs. The blood becomes vitiated and the general health is undermined whenever the stomach and liver fail to perform their functions as nature intended. HERBINE will tone up the stomach, regulate the liver, where other preparations only relieve. Price, 50 cents. L. Taggart.

He that buys a house ready wrought, buys many a plank and nail for naught.

An attractive woman thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. When troubled with a costive habit, she takes a few doses of HERBINE to cleanse her system of all impurities. Price, 50 cents. L Taggart.

An empty purse and a new house make a man wise, but too late.

No one can reasonably hope for good health unless his bowels move once each day. When this is not attended to, disorders of the stomach arise, biliousness, headache, dyspepsia and piles soon follow. If you wish to avoid these ailments keep your bowels regular by taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when required. They are so easy to take and mild and gentle in effect. For sale by L. Taggart.

A house ready-made, but a wife to make.

If your would have an appetite .ike a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price, 25 cents. Samples free, at L. Taggart's drug store.

Fools build houses and wise men buy them.

For family use in numberless ways BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is a useful and valuable remedy. Price, 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart.

He that buildeth his house upon an ill site, committeth himself to prison.

TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT has been thoroughly tested for many years, and is a positive cure for this most distressing and embarrassing of troubles. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents. L. Taggart.

A fine cage won't feed the bird.

J. W. Bryan, of Lowder, Ills., writes: "My little boy was very low with pneumonia. Unknown to the doctor we gave him Foley's Honey and Tar. The result was magical and puzzled the doctor, as it immediately stopped the racking cough and he quickly recovered." L. Taggart.

The owner has one house, the renter a thousand.

A cold, cough or la grippe can be "nipped in the bud, with a dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar. Beware of substitutes. L. Taggart.

C. W. Lynch, Winchester, Ind., writes: "I owe the life of my boy to Foley's Honey and Tar. He had membraneous croup, and the first dose gave him relief. We continued its use and it soon brought him out of danger." L. Taggart.

Editor Lynch of "Daily Post" Philipsburg, N. J, has tested the merits of Foley's Honey and Tar with this result: "I have used a great many patent remedies in my family for coughs and colds, and I can honestly say your Honey and Tar is the best thing of the kind I have ever used and I cannot say too much in praise of it." L. Taggart.

Half a house is half a hell.

To Stop A Cold.

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time. L. Taggart.

The hen that stays at home picks up the crumbs.

Satisfied People

Are the best advertisers for Foley's Honey and Tar and all who use it agree that it is a splendid remedy for coughs, colds or sore lungs. L. Taggart.

Every cock is a lord on his own dunghill.

Chas. Replogle, Atwater, O. was in very bad shape. He says: "I suffered a great deal with my kidneys and was requested to try Foley's Kidney Cure. I did so and in four days I was able to go to work again, now I am entirely well." L. Taggart.

Every man is a king in his own backyard.

Colds Melt Away

if you use Krause's Cold Cure. Prepared in convenient capsule form they are easy to take and effect a speedy cure of the most obstinate cases. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart.

The Best Cold Cure

is one you can take without interruption to business. One that does not affect the head or hearing like the continued use of quinine. One that cures speedily and leaves you feeling fresh and clear-headed. Such a one is Krause's Cold Cure. Price 20c. Sold by L. Taggart.

SECOND

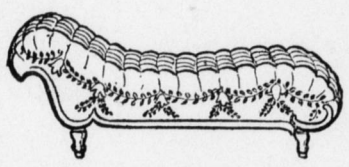
ANNIVERSARY.

TWO years ago we opened our store to the public. Our stock was entirely new and up-to-date. The People quickly saw the sudden drop in prices and of course, patronized us liberally. The result is, that we have been forced to build a large ware-house to hold a reserve stock for this sale. We thank you for your generous patronage and hope to merit your future favors, and to show our appreciation of same, we are going to make this ANNIVERSARY SALE long remembered in Cameron county. Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

We will now quote you prices that will certainly surprise and please you:

IT IS CONCEDED WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR SUITES, SIDEBOARDS AND ODD DRESSERS. WE MANUFACTURE THEM.

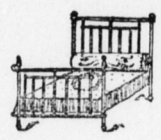
GOLDEN OAK BED ROOM SUITE, 24 x 30 BEVEL GLASS. **$18.00.**



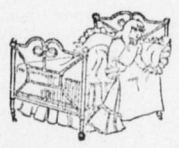
BEAUTIFUL COUCHES LIKE CUT, Six Rows Deep Tufting, **$10.00.**

BARGAINS Like Cut at **$9.00.**

Very Fine Side Board, 14 x 24 Bevel Glass, Top Drawers Double Swell, **$7.00.**

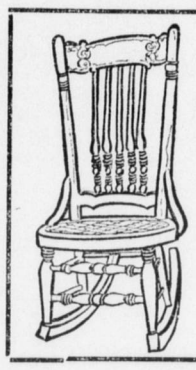


STEEL Beds, Brass top rail Like cut, **$4.50.**

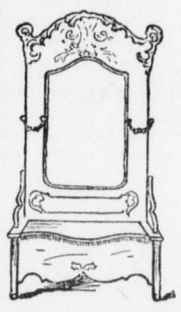


IRON Beds, Like cut **$2.50.**

Ladies Desk, Like Cut, **$3.75.**



Solid Oak, like cut, Cane or Cushion, **$1.50.**



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